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1903



The **Sehrman Seed Co.**
SEED GROWERS & MERCHANTS

MAIN STORE, GRATIOT & RANDOLPH STS.
EAST BRANCH, RUSSELL & HIGH STS.
WEST BRANCH, 807 MICHIGAN AVE.

PHONE:
MICH.
MAIN
4836

Detroit,
Mich.

POULTRY SUPPLIES.



**GRIT AND BONE MEAL
HENS LAY!**

Mica Crystal Grit.

**IT IS GOOD FOR
POULTRY, PIGEONS, CHICKENS, GEESE,
TURKEYS AND BIRDS.**

Everyone knows that hens have no teeth and that the food is masticated in the gizzard. The gizzard itself is a feeble agent, and cannot perform its functions without the aid of some substance that is hard and sharp. Nature prompts the hen to pick up the swallow gravel, glass, small shells and other substances, but it may be noticed that they prefer such as are sharp and irregular; and the gizzard is not injured, no matter if the sharpest and keenest glass be swallowed.

Common sense, therefore, teaches us, and all authorities on poultry unite in saying, that grit or shell is absolutely essential to the good health and egg producing qualities of the fowl.

For the Young Chickens

Feed nothing for twenty-four hours after the chick is hatched, excepting **MICA CRYSTAL GRIT (Chick Size).**

And after you begin feeding the regular food, keep a small pan or box of the grit, frequently replenishing, where they can have easy access to it. It will prevent much of the looseness of the bowels (bowel disease) which is so fatal and which is largely caused by indigestion, from undigested food in the gizzard and crop. Give them plenty of chick size and they will be strong and healthy, will grow up to be a credit to the farm, and a source of profit to the owner. Mica Crystal Grit has given the highest satisfaction to all who have used it, and we recommend it to all poultry raisers as being as necessary as food itself. Send us a trial order, and you will never be without **MICA CRYSTAL GRIT.** We sell two sizes, viz: *Poultry size*, 5-lb. bag 12c., 10 lbs. 20c., 25 lbs. 40c., 100 lbs. \$1.00. *Pigeon and Chick size*, each, 5-lb. bag 15c., 10 lbs. 25c., 25 lbs. 50c., 100 lbs. \$1.25.

Meat Meal

This is prepared with great care, and is shipped by us to all parts of the United States, principally to parties who are engaged in raising poultry and eggs for market. It is the finest thing we know of to make hens lay during the winter. High prices always prevail at this season of the year, which makes it extremely profitable to feed. 5 lbs. 20c., 10 lbs. 35c., 50 lbs. \$1.50, 100 lbs. \$2.50.

Crushed Oyster Shell.

This is a most important article for the poultry yard through the winter, and should be liberally supplied to the fowls. When everything is frozen or covered with snow, they must be helped out if eggs are wanted. 5 lbs. 12c., 10 lbs. 20c., 25-lb bag 40c., 100 lbs. \$1.00.

Granulated Bone.

Is about the size of wheat, and can be fed like any other food in grain, about one handful for every five fowls daily, or every other day. In either manner it furnishes a valuable food for poultry at all seasons of the year. 5 lbs. 20c., 10 lbs. 35c., 100 lbs. \$2.50.

Pratt's Poultryfood. Sure cure for chicken cholera, roup, gapes and all poultry diseases, 25 cents per package.

Bone Meal.

For mixing once a day with soft feed this is unsurpassed. Laying hens and young chickens whose digestive powers are not strong are much benefited by this, especially during the winter months, or where closely confined in yards. This is the same as the "Granulated Bone" described above, only it is ground much finer. 5 lbs. 25c., 100 lbs., \$2.50.

Sure Death to Lice.

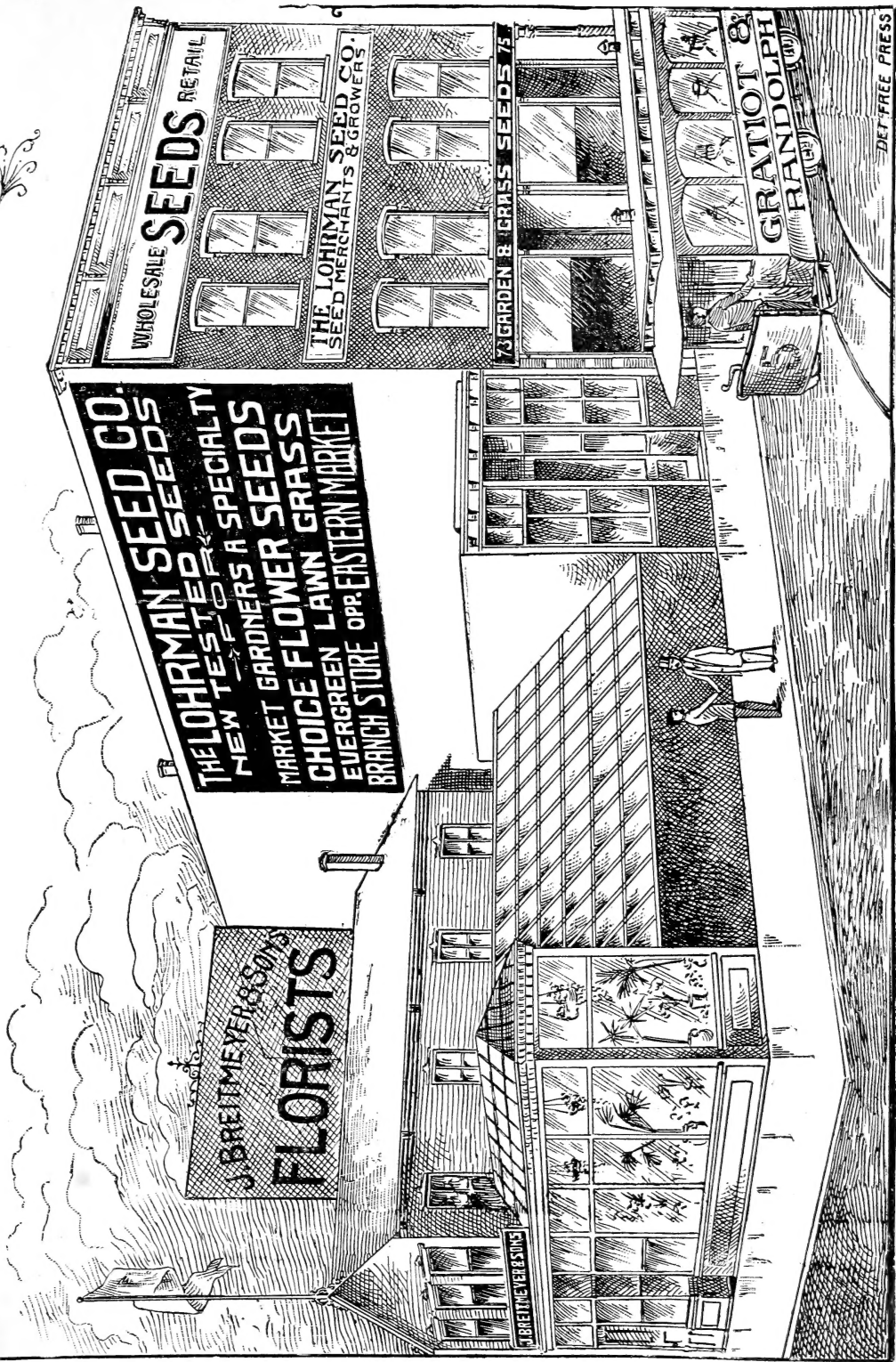
This is in the form of a very fine tobacco powder and should be thoroughly dusted in the nests, "wallows," poultry houses and coops. 1 lb. 5 c., 5 lbs. 20c.

Canada Field Pea.

A very small round pea, which pigeons are fond of and can swallow readily. 10c., bushel, \$1.00.

Sunflower

Used largely for feeding birds and pigeons. Lb. 15c, 2 lbs. 25c.



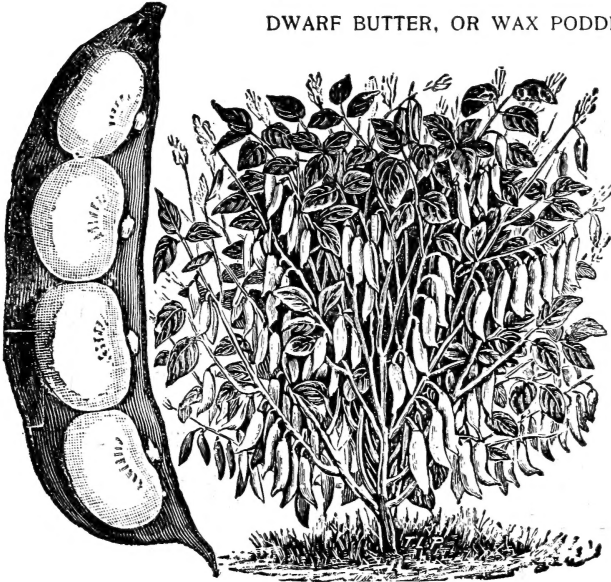
Beans.

Dwarf or Bush.

German, *Bohnen*. French, *Haricot*.

CULTURE.—One quart to 100 feet in drills, or 150 hills; one bushel per acre. A succession of sowings can be made from the first week in May until September. These dates are for the latitude of Michigan, further south the sowing must be done earlier, further north later. Plant in drills about two inches deep, and from 18 inches to two feet apart, according to the richness of the soil; the poorer the soil the closer they can be planted. The seeds should be dropped about two inches apart.

DWARF BUTTER, OR WAX PODDED VARIETIES.



BEAN, Henderson's Bush Lima.

Golden Wax. Very popular; round pods; a well-known standard sort. One of the most delicate and finely flavored as well as earliest of the wax sorts. Best for market or home garden.

Prolific German Wax. An improved strain of Black Wax, of more vigorous habit and far more productive. Pods waxy yellow, with slightly curled point.

Wardwell's Kidney Wax. Purely wax pods, long, flat, and remarkably free from rust.

Improved Rust-proof Golden Wax. An improved strain of Golden Wax with smaller pods

Challenge Dwarf Black Wax. An extra early strain of the dwarf Black Wax.

Scarlet Flageolet Wax. Flat, stringless pods of great length and breadth; very productive.

GREEN PODDED VARIETIES.

Early Red Valentine, Improved Round Pod. For snaps there is nothing superior to this variety among the green podded sorts. Our strain of this popular and excellent variety is a great improvement on the Early Red Valentine, which we have long ago discarded. It is much earlier and is one of the most profitable sorts for private use or market.

Refugee, or Thousand to One. Medium to late; very productive and tender, and largely grown for main crop; round pod.

Early Kidney, Six Weeks. Early; the leading market sort; full, flat, green pods.

Royal Dwarf Kidney. Excellent either for shelling when green, or baking when ripe.

Large White Marrow. Excellent for either shelling when green, or baking when ripe.

Early Marrow Pea, or Dwarf White Navy. Excellent either for shelling when green or baking when ripe.

Davis Wax. The pods are extra long, straight, oval, clear, waxy white color, and when fit for use are quite stringless and of fine flavor.

Giant Stringless Green Pod. The pods are tender, brittle, and of finest flavor, always entirely stringless even when fully matured.

Beans, Dwarf or Bush Lima.

Henderson's Bush Lima Bean. We place this first among the bush lima beans advisedly, because we are convinced that for the latitude of Michigan it is the most practicable variety to plant, especially by those who depend upon selling the crops. It is at least two to three weeks earlier than the bush forms of the large lima, and never fails to yield a good crop before killing frosts. Moreover, its earliness brings it on the market so long before the large limas that handsome prices may be realized for it.

Burpee's Bush Lima Bean. A bush form of the true Large Lima. The plants are uniformly dwarf, but enormously productive, single plants under favorable circumstances yielding from 150 to 350 pods. The pods are as large as those of the Large Lima, and contain from four to six very large flat beans of the best quality. While not quite as early as Henderson's Bush Lima, this is incomparably better in quality, fully equaling in this respect the Large White Lima. Any one who has tried this variety will be desirous of planting it again.

Beans, Pole or Running.

German, *Stangenbohnen* French, *Haricot a Rames*.

CULTURE.—One quart to 150 hills, one-half bushel per acre. These are more tender, and require rather more care in culture than the Bush Beans, and should be sown two weeks later. They succeed best in sandy loam, which should be liberally enriched with short manure in the hills, which are formed, according to variety, from three to four feet apart. From four to five seeds are planted in each hill, about two inches deep. As the matured bean is used mostly, the season is too short for succession crops in the north, though it is advantageous to plant succession crops in the southern states, where the season of growth is often from March to November. Rough cedar or similar poles about seven or eight feet long should be used for Lima Beans to climb on. They should be set in the ground at least 18 inches, so as to prevent being blown over.

Early Jersey Lima. Ten days earlier in maturing than the large Lima. The best sort for market or private use; the best of all.

Large White Lima. Largely grown and highly esteemed.

King of the Garden Lima. Large in pod and bean.

Seibert's Early Lima. In earliness, ease of shelling, size, beauty and quality of the green beans, this new variety is far in advance of all other sorts, and must come to be recognized as the best of all for either the garden or market.

Red Speckled Cut Short, or Corn Hill. An old variety, very popular for planting among corn, and it will give a good crop without the use of poles; vines medium, not twining tightly, with dark colored, smooth leaves and white blossoms in small clusters; pods short, cylindrical and tender; beans nearly oblong, cut off diagonally at the ends, white, covered at one end and partially over the whole surface with red-dish brown dots.

Kentucky Wonder or Old Homestead. This variety is ten days earlier than any other green pod pole bean, very productive and stringless.

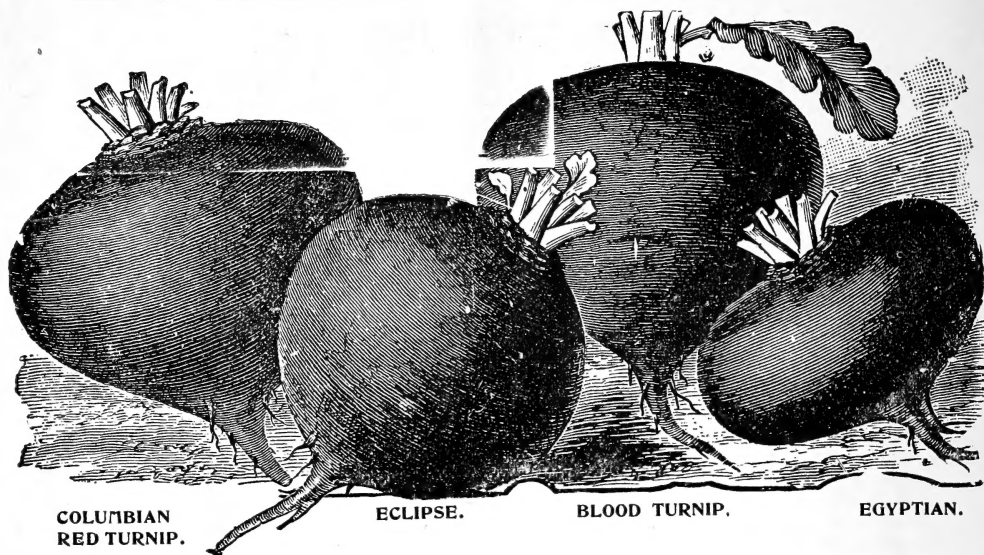
London Horticultural or Speckled Cranberry. Showy and excellent, either as a snap or shell bean.

Dutch Case-Knife. Pods long, green and flat; can be either snapped or shelled.

Scarlet Runner. A popular English variety; very ornamental, with scarlet blossoms.

White Runner. Similar to the scarlet, but has white blossoms.

Early Golden Cluster Wax. The best pole wax bean, green or shelled.



Beet.

German, Runkelrübe. French, *Betterave*.

CULTURE. One ounce to 50 feet of drill, six pounds per acre. The soil which is best suited is that which is rather light and thoroughly enriched with manure. For an early supply, sow in spring as soon as the ground becomes fit to work, in drills about one foot apart and two inches deep. For main crop, sow the first week in May, and for winter use sow in June.

Extra Early Egyptian. Very early and of dark blood color. rather flat in shape.

Early Eclipse. Very early; tops small, dark purplish green shading to lighter color on outside of the leaves. Roots nearly globular, with a small tap root and very small collar. Flesh dark red, zoned with a lighter red, very sweet, crisp and tender, especially when young. One of the most desirable sorts for bunching.

Crosby's Egyptian, Select Strain. Far superior to the ordinary stock; is earlier, has larger root and keeps longer.

Columbian Red Turnip. One of the best strains of beets for the gardener as well as for the home garden; fine shaped bulbs, small neck and short tops; color deep red.

Early Blood Turnip. Dark red and of fine flavor; productive, good winter keeper.

Dewey's Early Turnip. Of fine form and flavor, and good for market.

Turnip Bassano. A very early light-colored turnip beet.

Detroit Dark Red Turnip. Leaf-stems and veins dark red, blade green; roots globular or ovoid; peculiarly smooth; color of skin dark blood-red, flesh bright red, tender and sweet, and remaining so for a long time.

Half-Long Blood. An excellent half-long, second early; good also for winter use.

Long Dark Blood. Long, smooth and very dark red; a late variety. Our strain of this variety cannot be excelled.

Swiss Chard, Silver or Sea Kale Beet. Grown exclusively for its leaves. The middle of the leaf can be used and served like asparagus, the rest of the leaf like spinach.

Lohrman's Egyptian. It is the deepest red, almost black, in color, and is of finer quality than the Egyptian, being sweeter and even more tender and smoother. The most desirable sort for small Beets for early market.

Mangel Wurzel Beet.

CULTURE.—Six to eight pounds of seeds will sow one acre. The following varieties are extensively grown for feeding stock, and are excellent food to increase the flow of milk. As they grow much larger than the varieties cultivated for table use, they require more room, and should be sown in drills about two feet apart. The seeds should be dropped about two inches apart in the drills, and when strong enough, thin out to twelve or fifteen inches in the row. The long varieties are best suited to deep soil, and the globe sorts succeed better than the long sorts on sandy soil.

Mammoth Long Red Mangel Wurzel. The most largely grown of any of the Mangels; roots attain an enormous size, producing 30 to 50 tons to the acre; quality superior; the best for deep soil.

Golden Tankard Mangel Wurzel. Best and most popular for dairy farming; a very large, yellow-fleshed sort; it contains a large amount of sugar; fine for either cattle or sheep; grows largely above ground, is hardy and a heavy cropper.

Yellow Ovid, or Intermediate Mangel Wurzel. An excellent sort for stock; yellow-fleshed; very productive, and is sweet and fine-grained; fine keeper.

Orange Globe Mangel Wurzel. This is the best Yellow Globe in cultivation; heavy yielder and splendid keeper. We highly recommend this strain.

Red Globe Mangel Wurzel. Globe-shaped, red, similar to Yellow Globe; good sort for stock; preferred by many.

French White Sugar, Red Top. Grows to a large size, and is useful for making sugar, as well as for stock feeding.

Vilmorin's Improved Imperial Sugar. A much improved strain of the preceding; very valuable as a sugar producing beet.

Lane's Imperial Sugar. A white-fleshed, handsome and very productive strain; harder than French White Sugar; this sort contains a large percentage of sugar.

French Yellow Sugar. Yellow-fleshed, otherwise similar to French White Sugar Beet and used for same purpose.



BEEET.

Mammoth Long Red
Mangel Wurzel.

Cabbage.

German, *Kopfkohl*. French, *Chou Pomme*.

CULTURE.—One ounce will produce 1,500 plants. The requisites for complete success are: First, good seed. Second, rich, well-prepared ground. Third, frequent and thorough cultivation. A heavy, moist and rich loam is most suitable, which should be highly manured and worked deep. The early sorts should be sown very early in hot-beds, hardened off by gradually exposing them to night air, and transplanted to open ground, setting eighteen to twenty inches apart as early as possible in the spring. The late autumn and winter varieties may be sown from the middle to the last of spring, and transplanted when about six inches high, one and one-half to three feet apart in the row, owing to the size of the variety. Shade and water the late sowings in dry weather to get them up. It is important that the plants should stand thinly in the seed bed, or they will run up weak and slender and be likely to make long stems.



Early Jersey Wakefield.

FIRST EARLY SORTS.

Early Jersey Wakefield. The leading early variety, pointed heads; fine for early market.

Charleston, or Large Wakefield. Popular with market gardeners in the South.

SECOND EARLY SORTS.

The Lohrman Seed Co's Earliest Round Head. It is fully one-third larger than any other early summer cabbage. Detroit gardeners cannot afford to plant any other kind for early market.

Henderson's Early Summer. Heads large, round and very compact; ten days later than Jersey Wakefield; and of the earliest large heading varieties.

Early Winningstadt. One of the best for either early or late use; it rarely fails to form good, solid heads even where other varieties fail entirely; heads cone-shaped and a good keeper.

Klein Wanzleben Sugar Beet. This is the variety of Sugar Beet which the chemists of the German Sugar Beet Factories have united in recommending as possessing the highest sugar producing qualities.



The Lohrman Seed Co.'s Earliest Round Head.

Burpee's All Head Early. The largest heading of the second early sorts.

Fottler's Early Drumhead, or Brunswick Short Stem. An early drumhead of large size, following closely the Jersey Wakefield and other very early sorts.

Gregory's Deep Head. Probably the best second early cabbage. Fully as early as Fottler's Brunswick, and makes a deeper, solider head. While largely used for early crops it is fully as much grown by our market gardeners for general and late planting. The plants are medium size and form large, deep, very solid, long-keeping heads of excellent quality. Our stock is especially fine and will be sure to please all who use it.

All Seasons (Vandergaw). An early Drumhead cabbage, yielding heads of good size. Very desirable either for early or fall use.

Henderson's Succession. One of the best of cabbages; heads very large and somewhat flat; ten days later than early summer; much prized by gardeners.

LATE, OR AUTUMN AND WINTER SORTS.

Premium Late Flat Dutch. This standard late cabbage cannot be excelled for autumn and winter use where a large, solid, long-keeping variety is wanted. We have taken great pains to have the seed we offer pure and from stock of unrivalled excellence.

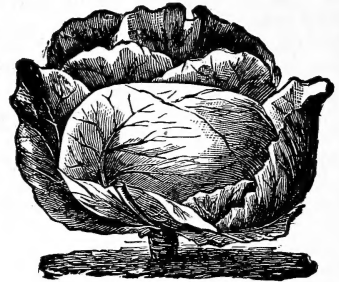
Henderson's Autumn King. Well named, for it is the king of autumn, its large, perfectly formed heads making it sell at sight; a splendid keeper.

Premium Late Drumhead. Heads large, flat and solid, and a good keeper; planted for main crop for winter keeping.

Mammoth Rock Red. The largest and surest heading red cabbage; heads as large and solid as Flat Dutch and fine-grained.

Savoy, Improved American. This is the best of the Savoy for market or family use; heads large with crisp, wrinkled leaves.

Hollander. Heads medium size, round and very solid; being the hardest heading cabbage known. Matures quite late, and is the best sort to keep over winter. The weight of a trimmed head is fully one-half more than of any other variety of a similar size.



Premium Late Flat Dutch,

Cauliflower.

CULTURE.—One ounce will sow a bed of 40 square feet, and produce 2,000 plants. The cultivation is similar to that of cabbage. For early fall crops, sow in March and transplant in June, in rows four feet apart, setting the plants two feet apart in the row; water frequently if the ground be dry. Frequent hoeing, and a liberal supply of rich liquid manure, to keep up a continuous and rapid growth, will produce splendid heads of a most delicate flavor. It facilitates blanching if the leaves are gathered loosely together, and tied over the top of the head to protect from the sun. Sow as late as June 20 for late crops, in beds or in drills, covering one-half inch deep.

Henderson's Early Snowball. This is undoubtedly the finest variety ever introduced; it is the earliest and produces beautiful snow-white heads of the most delicious flavor. The seed we offer is pure and genuine, and sure to prove satisfactory.

Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt. The finest strain of the Erfurt Cauliflower.

Early Erfurt. A leading standard variety of excellent quality.

Large Late Algiers. A sure heading late variety.

Carrot.

German, *Möhre*. French, *Carotte*.

CULTURE.—One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill; three pounds per acre. Carrots require a very finely pulverized soil to grow them to perfection. A good, light and well-enriched sandy loam is the best for this crop. For field culture, sow in drills three to three and one-half feet apart, so as to cultivate by horse. Market-gardeners sow in drills about 18 inches apart, and cultivate by hand. For early crops cover one-half inch deep, and thin to six inches apart in the rows; for late, cover three-quarter inch deep, and thin to four inches.

Early Scarlet Horn. Excellent for forcing or early out door planting; orange in color; blunt root; four inches in length.

Guerande, or Ox Heart. Roots short and very thick, and intermediate between Scarlet Horn and Chantenay; color deep orange; fine grained and sweet; easily dug; annually grows in favor.

Chantenay, Stump Rooted. A stump-rooted variety, somewhat resembling the well-known Nantes Carrot, but having a larger shoulder and being much more productive.

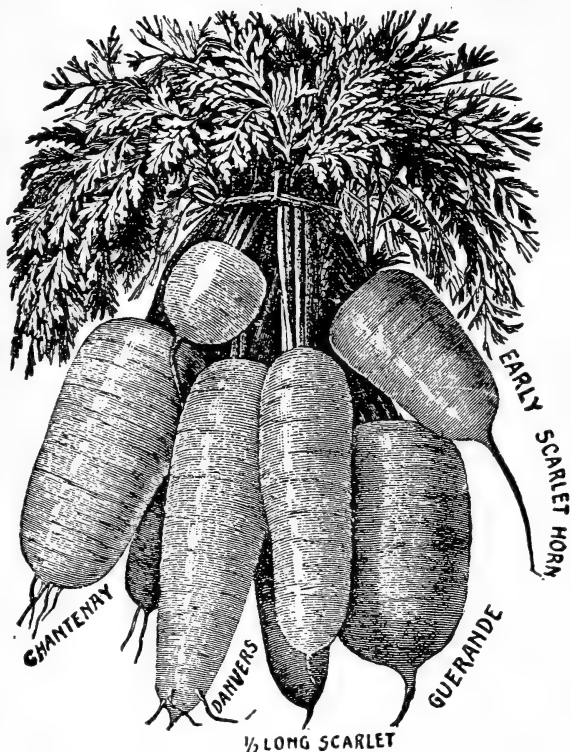
Early Half Long Scarlet, Stump Rooted. In size and time of maturity it is between the Early Scarlet Horn and the Long Orange.

Danvers, Half Long. One of the heaviest croppers; roots dark orange color, eight to ten inches in length, thick, and ending in a somewhat abrupt point; first-class for all soils.

Long Orange Improved. One of the most desirable for either field or garden culture. It grows to a large size, fair specimens averaging twelve inches in length, and three inches diameter at the top. All who have cattle should raise a surplus of this carrot for feeding milk cows during winter. It increases the flow of milk and imparts to the butter a delicious flavor and a rich golden color.

Improved Short White. New, for stock feed; the best white carrot, and furnishes the largest yield at the least expense.

Large White Belgian. Roots very large and smooth; grown exclusively for stock feeding.



Root Crops for Feeding Cattle.

Carrot, Sugar Beet, Mangel Wurzel, Turnip and Ruta Baga.

It is surprising how little attention has been given to their culture in this country, particularly when we take into account our long, dry summers, which diminish the yield of the hay and other fodder crops, as well as our long winter feeding season, in which some succulent food, such as roots, is so useful to feed with hay and other dry provender. Every farmer should have a few acres of agricultural root crops on his farm, and he will find them invaluable in feeding his stock during the winter. Many have the idea that it is impossible, or at least difficult, to protect such crops during the winter, but when it is considered that in Canada they are much more largely grown than in the United States, and that they can be "pitted" with safety even in the most rigorous winter, it will be readily seen that this idea is erroneous.

Celery.

German, *Sellerie*. French, *Celeri*.

CULTURE.—One ounce will produce 7,000 plants, two ounces per acre. Sow seeds in hot-bed in February or March, or out doors in April. As soon as the plants are about three inches high, transplant to a nicely prepared bed in the border, setting them four or five inches apart. When they are eight inches high, and fine, stocky plants, set them in the trenches. Earth up a little during the summer, keeping the leaf stocks close together, so that the soil cannot get between them. Finish earthing up in autumn, and never hoe or earth up in moist weather, nor when the plants are moistened with dew.

To preserve celery for winter, dig trenches one foot in width and deep as the top of the plants. Stand the celery in these, erect, as they grew, with what dirt adheres to the roots, packing closely but not crowding. After the trench is filled it should be covered with straw or leaves as a protection from frost. Do not cover until the weather becomes quite cold and then only a little at a time, as the cold becomes greater. Celery will bear a good deal of frost. The trench must have good drainage.

Golden Yellow Large Solid, or Golden Self-Blanching. Our strain of this variety is unexcelled and absolutely reliable. This is beyond doubt the best celery for early market use. Plants of a yellowish-green color when young, but as they mature the inner stems and leaves turn a beautiful golden yellow, which adds much to their attractiveness and makes the work of blanching much easier.

White Plume. This variety has great merit as an early market sort, requiring no more labor to blanch it than Golden Yellow Large Solid, yet we do not think that it compares with Golden Yellow either in flavor or solidity.

Perfection Heartwell. The best flavored, most crisp and tender of the white varieties. The stalks are medium size, round, very solid, crisp and tender, and of exceedingly fine and nutty flavor; and a fine winter sort.

Kalamazoo White Solid Dwarf. Grown extensively by celery growers at Kalamazoo, Michigan; a dwarf white variety easily blanched, a good keeper and popular as a shipper.

Golden Heart. Very solid and the heart is of a golden yellow when blanched; excellent keeper, and fine for garden or market.



CELERY.
Golden Yellow or Golden Self-Blanching.

Celeriac, Or Turnip-Rooted Celery.

German, *Rüben-Sellerie*. French, *Celeri-rave*.

The root of this variety is turnip-shaped, tender and marrow-like, having a sweeter taste and stronger odor than other varieties. It is used principally for seasoning meats and soups.

Large Smooth Prague. An improved form of turnip-rooted Celery; round, smooth roots with very few side roots. This is the largest variety and one of the very best.

Soup Celery. For flavoring soups, pickles, etc.

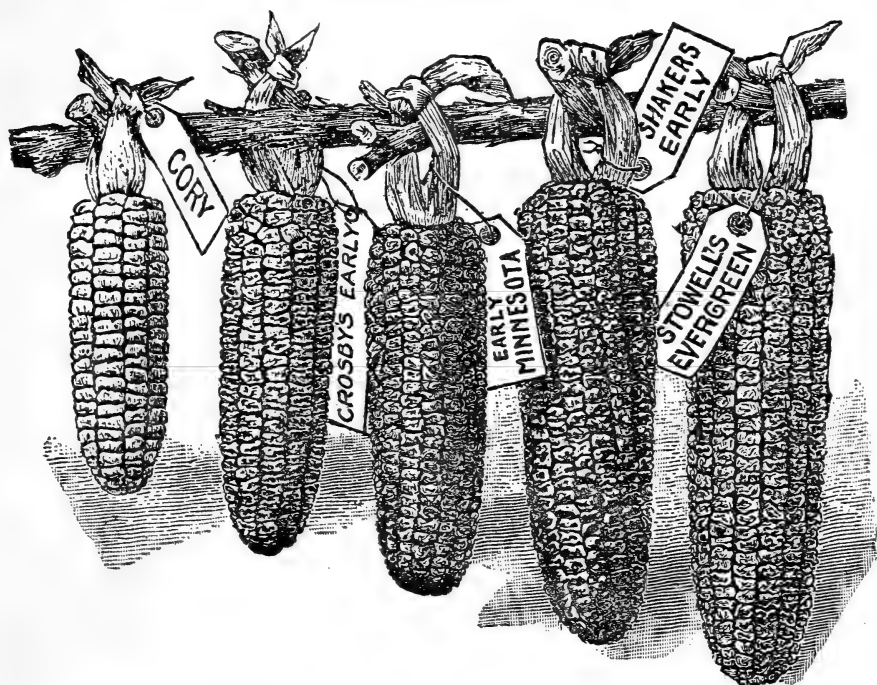
Cress.

German, *Kreffe*. French, *Cresson*.

Curled, or Peppergrass. This small salad is much used with lettuce, to which its warm, pungent taste makes a most agreeable addition.

True Water. This is quite distinct from the last, and only thrives when its roots and stems are submerged in water.

Evans' Triumph Celery. A new Celery. Splendid long-keeping sort. Extra fine flavor. Late variety of real merit. Healthy, strong grower, stalks very white, crisp, tender and brittle. We recommend it as worthy a first place among late varieties.



Corn, Sugar.

German, *Welschcorn*. French, *Mais*.

CULTURE.—One quart will plant 200 hills; one peck will plant one acre in hills. Corn requires a good soil and a warm situation. Commence, for first early, by planting the early varieties about May 1, and if a continuous supply is wanted all summer, make plantings about two weeks apart from May 1 until the last of July, first planting early varieties, then later ones. Plant in rows three feet apart, and make the hills about the same distance apart in the rows. Five kernels in the hill are plenty. Cover about one inch deep for early, and a little deeper for late. Thin to three plants in a hill.

Extra Early Cory. A very early variety, with good sized ears and large grains; excellent for market, and has attained wide popularity.

White Cob Cory. A selection from Red Cory, over which it is a great improvement, being equally as early and having white kernels and white cob.

Crosby's Early. Very early, productive, ears rather short, and of a rich, sugary flavor.

Early Minnesota. Best early sort, not only for market, but for the private garden. Stalks short and not suckering, bearing one or two ears well covered with husks; ears long, eight rowed; kernels very broad, sweet and tender, not shrinking much in drying.

Shaker's Early. Large ears; excellent quality; fine market sort, follows the Minnesota; much used by canners.

Pee and Kay. A large-eared, fine sort; white grains, tender and sweet.

Hickox Hybrid. Next to Stowell's Evergreen the most popular variety for canning, also prized by market gardeners; earlier than Evergreen.

Old Colony. Ears sixteen to twenty rowed, grain very deep; fit to use a few days earlier than Evergreen.

Black Mexican. Grains black when ripe, but for the table cooks remarkably white.

Stowell's Evergreen. The standard for quality, and the best known variety; a flavor like alike with canners and market men; remains a long time in condition for boiling.

Mammoth White Corey. The largest and earliest variety for market gardeners.

Cucumber.

German, *Gurke*. French, *Concombre*.

CULTURE.—One ounce will plant 50 hills; two pounds will plant one acre. For earliest use, sow in the hot-bed or greenhouse in February or March, in warm loam, where the temperature is about 90 degrees; cover half an inch deep, and when the plants are of fair size, transplant into hills. Plant for general use in the open ground, about June 1, in hills six feet apart each way, and thin, to three plants in a hill.

Early Russian. Fruit three to four inches long, thick, oval, pointed at each end, covered with fine small spines.

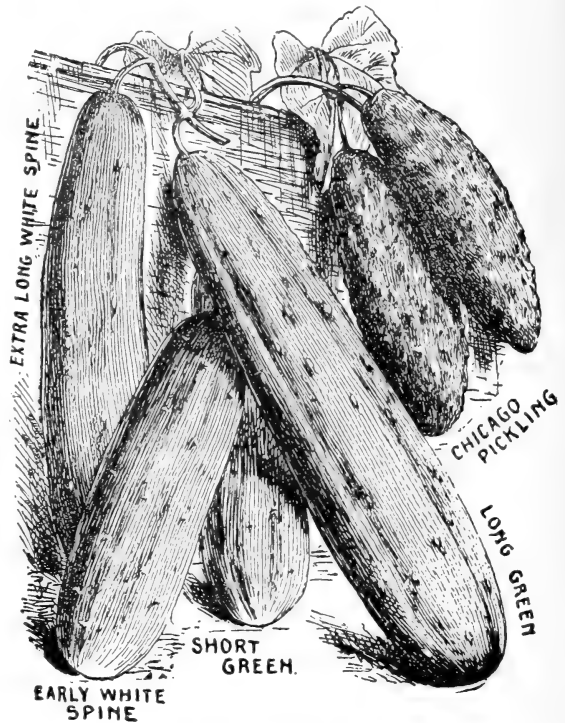
Early Cluster. Fruit borne in pairs.

Early Short Green or Early Frame. This variety ought to be ranked among the pickling sorts, as it is first-class for this purpose. Our stock is very superior.

Chicago Pickling. The favorite with Chicago pickle manufacturers; fine shape and very productive.

Boston Pickling. Fruit short, smooth and pointed at each end; color bright green and a great yielder; one of the best sorts for pickling.

Early White Spine. One of the best sorts for table use. Vines vigorous, fruiting early and abundantly; fruit uniformly straight and handsome, light green with a few white spines; flesh tender and of excellent flavor. In this country this variety is used more than any other for forcing under glass.



Extra Long White Spine. Largely used for forcing and early outdoor planting.

Evergreen White Spine. It is very slow to ripen even after being fully grown, and remains in an edible condition longer than any other variety; for handsome appearance and quality it is unsurpassed.

Improved Long Green. The standard all-around variety. It makes an excellent fruit for slicing, quality crisp and delicious. The smaller fruits are used for pickling, and the larger ones can be allowed to ripen for preserving.

Corn Salad.

Fetticus or Lamb's Lettuce.

German, *Aderjalat*, *Lammarat*. French, *Mache*, *Salade de ble*.

CULTURE.—Sow the seeds one-half inch deep in drills about one foot apart, during August and September. If the soil is dry, it should be firmly pressed over the seed in order to secure prompt germination. On the approach of severe cold weather, cover with straw or coarse litter. The plants will also do well if sown very early in the spring.

Large Seeded, Large Leaved. This small salad is used during the winter and spring months as a substitute for lettuce and is also cooked and used like spinach. In warm weather the plants will mature in four to six weeks.

Egg Plant.

German, *Eierpflanze*. French, *Aubergine*.

CULTURE.—One ounce for 1,000 plants. The Egg Plant will thrive well in any good garden soil, but will repay good treatment. The seeds should be sown in hot bed in March or April, and when about an inch high pot in two-inch pots. Plant out about June 1, two and one-half feet apart.

Improved Large New York Purple. The leading market variety; of large size, skin deep purple, smooth, free of thorns.

Endive.

German, *Endivien*. French, *Chicoree*.

CULTURE.—Endive may be grown at any season of the year, but is most generally used late in the fall. Sow the seed during June or July, in drills fourteen inches apart, and when well established thin to one foot apart.

Small Green Curled. Is the hardiest variety, with beautiful curled, dark green leaves.

Large Green Curled. A large growing variety, outer leaves bright, dark green.

Moss Curled. A variety growing considerably denser and having the leaves much finer cut than the Green Curled.

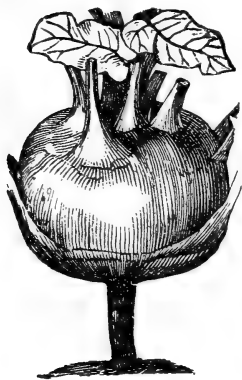
Ever White Curled. The outer leaves are very light colored, frequently white, so that the plant is very attractive, and always brings the highest price on the market.

Broad Leaved Batavian.

Kale, or Borecole.

Extra Curled German Dwarf Green. Rarely exceeding 18 inches in height, but spreading out under good cultivation to three feet in diameter; leaves beautifully curled and bright green.

Tall Green Curled Scotch. Grows about two feet high, leaves dark green, curled and wrinkled; very hardy, and is improved by a light frost.



Kohl-Rabi.
Early White Vienna.

Kohl=Rabi, Or Turnip=Rooted Cabbage.

German, *Kohl-Rabi*. French, *Chou-Rave*.

CULTURE.—One ounce will sow 200 feet of drill; four pounds per acre. This vegetable, the popularity of which is increasing, combines the virtues of the turnip and cabbage, but excels both in nutritive, hardy and productive qualities. The seed may be sown in June, in rows 18 inches apart, and the plants thinned out to eight or ten inches in the rows, or start in hot bed in February and March.

Early White Vienna. *Short Leaf, extra for forcing.* Best for general table use; flesh tender and white.

Large Green. Good for table use and is also good for feeding stock.

Purple Vienna. A little later than white; color bluish-purple.

Leek.

German, *Lauch*. French, *Poireau*.

CULTURE.—One ounce will plant 200 feet of drill; four pounds per acre. The Leek is very hardy and easily cultivated; it succeeds best in a light but well-enriched soil. Sow as early in spring as practicable, in drills one inch deep and one foot apart. When six or eight inches high they may be transplanted in rows ten inches apart each way, as deep as possible, that the neck being covered, may be blanched.

London Flag. The oldest and best known and most largely grown variety.

Large Rouen. Very hardy and strong; shorter, and having very broad, flag like leaves.

Monstrous Carentan. The largest variety, often three inches in diameter, and becoming very white and tender. A hardy and desirable sort.

Lettuce.

German, *Lattich*. French, *Laitue*.

CULTURE.—One ounce will sow 120 feet of drill; three pounds per acre. Requires a rich, moist soil, and to be crisp and tender needs to be grown in cool weather. For winter use sow in hot-beds every two weeks, at the rate of one ounce of seed to four sashes (a sash is three feet long by six feet wide); cover very lightly, and transplant first to three inches apart each way, afterwards to eight inches. For garden or field, sow in rows, and cover one-fourth of an inch deep, and thin out to 12 inches apart in the rows.

EARLY CURLED VARIETIES.

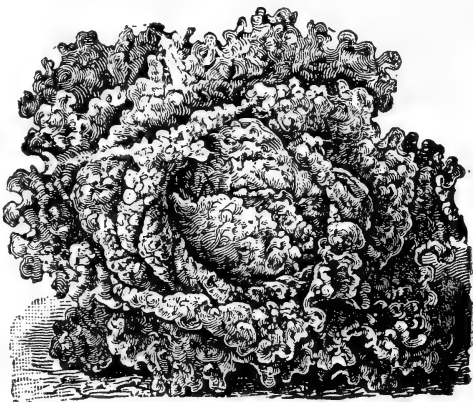
Detroit Market Gardener's, or Engel's Forcing. The valuable features of this lettuce are: *Earliness and Enormous Size*, cuttings being made time and again in six weeks after sowing the seed. *Long Standing Qualities*; by this we mean that it remains longer fresh and unwithered after being cut, than any other lettuce. You cannot afford to sow any other variety for forcing or early outdoor planting.

Grand Rapids. A distinctively forcing and shipping lettuce, beautiful in appearance.

Simpson Early Curled. A leading early sort, good for forcing or open ground.

Early Curled Silesia. Early and tender; leaves yellowish-green; good either for the home or market garden.

Black Seeded Simpson. Nearly double the size of Early Curled Simpson; leaves delicate golden yellow; a superior variety either for forcing or sowing out of doors.



LETTUCE, Detroit Market Gardener's.

HEAD, OR CABBAGE VARIETIES.



LETTUCE. Hanson.

Hanson. Extensively grown by market gardeners, as it is always sure to make large, handsome heads of excellent quality; outer leaves green with light veins, inner leaves white.

Philadelphia Butter. Leaves thick and nearly round, forming very solid, round heads, which stand a long time before seeding; inner leaves rich yellow.

Frankfort Head, or Salamander. Fine compact heads, which resist summer heat admirably; very popular in some sections.

Satisfaction Black Seeded. Forms fine large heads of handsome light-green leaves, that are crisp and tender.

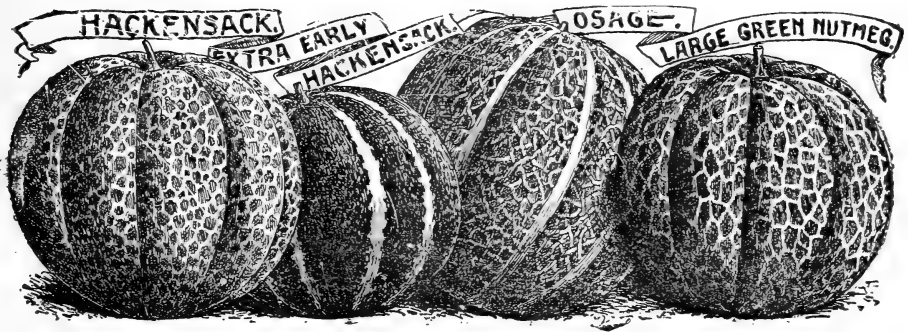
Early Prize Head. Leaves green and red, very thin, crisp and tender; one of the very best for private use.

Buttercup. For forcing or out door use; yellow, solid, medium-sized heads; distinct and attractive.

Deacon. A large, solid, cabbage lettuce for summer. We recommend this variety as superior and one of the very best.

Flammoth Black Seeded Butter. Forms very solid, large, round heads, which stand a long time before seeding, inner leaves rich yellow.

Golden Queen. The best first early Head Lettuce, of a most pleasing golden yellow color, and second to none for forcing.



Melon, Musk.

German, *Melone*. French, *Melon*.

CULTURE.—One ounce will plant eighty hills; two pounds per acre. A rich, deep, sandy loam, well worked and highly manured with old rotten compost, is of the first importance. Plant, when all danger of frost is over, in hills five to six feet apart each way; scatter a dozen seeds to a hill, and after they are out of danger from bugs, thin to three or four plants. When they have four or five rough leaves, pinch off the end of the main shoot, which will cause the lateral branches to put forth sooner. This will strengthen the growth of the vines, and the fruit will come earlier to maturity.

GREEN-FLESHED VARIETIES.

Jenny Lind. An extra early, small, green-fleshed melon of very fine flavor; round and flattened at the ends.

Extra Early Hackensack. This is the favorite green-fleshed melon in Detroit markets. A selection from and an improvement on the old Hackensack, and similar in shape and appearance; nearly as large and fully ten days earlier. One of the finest for market gardeners; quality perfect.

Hackensack. Fruit large, round and flattened at the ends, deeply ribbed and heavily netted; flesh thick and of very fine flavor. A fine market variety.

Improved Large Green Nutmeg. Vines vigorous, hardy, productive; fruit very large, round, slightly flattened at both ends, ribbed, covered with coarse netting; flesh very thick and of the highest flavor.

Small Green Nutmeg. This variety is in universal demand for both home and market use.

Montreal Market. Excellent variety of the largest size; we have had them weighing over 20 pounds. In shape almost round, flattened at ends, deeply ribbed; skin green and netted. Flesh green, very thick.

Baltimore or Acme. Productive and excellent shipping melon. It is a green-fleshed variety of oblong form.

RED OR SALMON-FLESHED VARIETIES.

Emerald Gem. Distinct, very early and prolific; skin ribbed, yet smooth, and of a deep emerald green, with a few lighter-colored stripes. The flesh is thick, of a suffused salmon color.

Osage. This is the favorite market melon of Chicago and Detroit, and many other western markets, and offered on the bills of fare of first-class hotels and restaurants. It is globe or egg shaped, slightly netted, skin dark green and flesh orange-pink, very thick and of a flavor not surpassed by any in cultivation; as a market melon it is superior to any variety that can be named and the most profitable.

Princess. In shape this melon is slightly elongated; skin dark green and densely netted; ribs shallow; flesh deep salmon yellow and not surpassed by any in rich, spicy flavor, and has all the excellent points which go to make a splendid market melon, including size, averaging six to eight pounds.

Paul Rose. This is a cross between Netted Gem and Osage. The flesh is salmon-colored, very deep and of fine melting character.

Melon, Water.

German, *Wassermelone*. French, *Melon d'Eau*.

CULTURE.—One ounce will plant 50 hills; two pounds per acre. Water melons are cultivated in hills, which should be six or eight feet apart each way, and composed of light moderately rich soil. The hills should be dug about two feet square, 18 inches deep, and half filled with well rotted manure, which must be thoroughly incorporated with the soil. Plant in May, ten seeds to a hill, and when the plants are well up thin out to three plants. Cultivate until the vines cover the ground, and pinch the ends of the growing shoots to induce early fruiting.

Phinney's Early. A valuable early variety for use in the North, and a sure cropper.

Peerless, or Ice Cream. The best melons for private gardens and for market gardeners who deliver direct to consumers; hardy, productive; fruit medium size, oval, finely mottled; rind thin; flesh bright scarlet.

Kolb's Gem. Largely grown, particularly in the South, for shipments to Northern markets. As a shipping melon it has hardly an equal. The fruit is nearly round; rind dark green, somewhat marbled with lighter shades. Weight 25 to 50 pounds.

Cuban Queen. One of the very best all-round melons. Good to ship, and for home use not excelled by any in quality.

Gypsie, or Georgia Rattlesnake. An excellent market variety; large, oblong; rind dark mottled and striped; a well-known shipping melon

Dixie. It is the best for shipping. Rind darker than Kolb's Gem and more beautifully striped, and much longer in shape.

The Volga. It is perfectly round in shape, averaging 15 pounds in weight. The skin is light green in color, slightly mottled, thin and very hard. One of the earliest.

Long Light Icing. It is uniformly long, oval in shape, and nearly twice as heavy as the Round Icing.

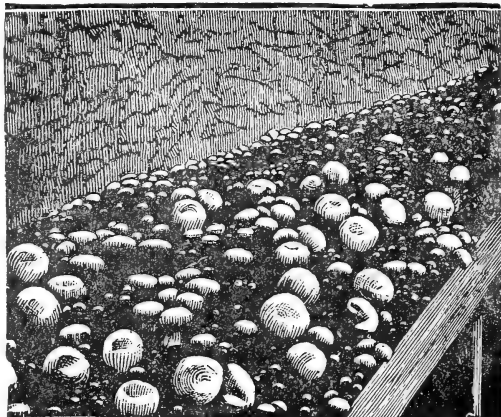
Hungarian Honey. Fruit large, nearly round, dark green, very indistinctly mottled with lighter shade.

Citron. *For Preserving.* Fruit round.

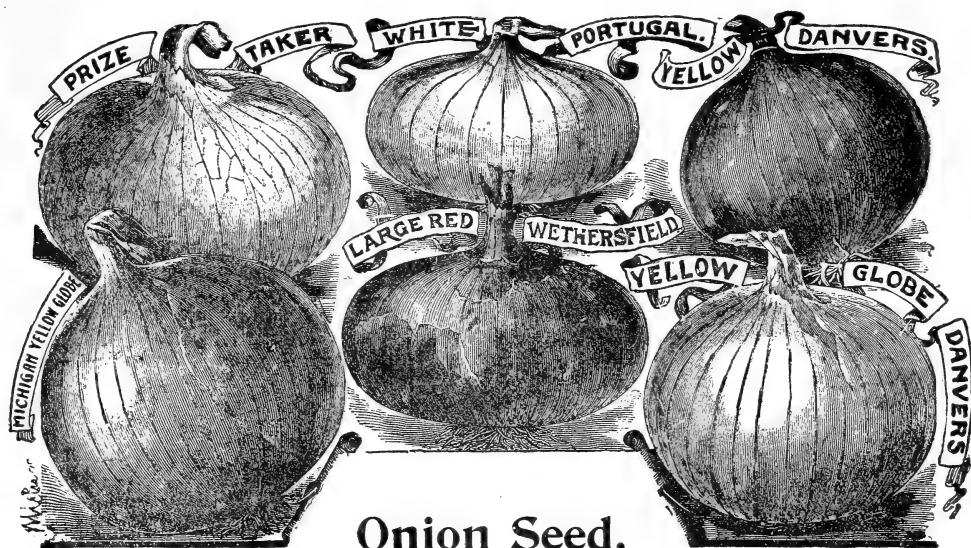
Mushroom Spawn.

German, *Champignonbrut*. French, *Blanc de Champignon*.

CULTURE.—Mushrooms may be grown in cellars, under benches of greenhouses, or in sheds, wherever the temperature of 50 degrees can be kept up through the winter. The beds should be made from November to February, according to the time the Mushrooms are wanted, and it requires about two months for them to begin bearing. Secure fresh horse-dung, free from straw and litter, and mix an equal bulk of loam from an old pasture with it. Keep this under cover, taking care to turn it every day to prevent heating until the pile is large enough to make a bed of the required size. Three or four feet wide, eight inches deep, and any length desired, are the proper proportions for a bed; but these may be varied. Prepare the mixture of loam and manure, making the bed in layers, and pounding down each with the back of the spade. Leave this to heat through for a few days, and as soon as the heat subsides to 90 degrees, make holes in the bed about a foot apart each way, into which put pieces of the spawn two or three inches in diameter; fill up the holes with the compost, and at the expiration of a week or ten days the spawn will have thoroughly diffused itself through the bed. Spread a layer of fresh soil over the heap to the depth of two inches, and cover with three or four inches of hay, straw or litter. Examine the bed often to see that it does not get dry. Take special care, however, when water is given, that it be at a temperature of about 100 degrees.



Sweet Heart Water Melon. A very early variety. The fruit is slightly oval in shape. The outer color is very bright, beautifully mottled light green.



Onion Seed.

German, Zwiebel. French, Oignon.

CULTURE.—One ounce for 100 feet of drill; five or six pounds in drills for an acre. For sets, 50 to 60 pounds should be sown to the acre, according to the richness of the soil. The onion thrives best in a rather deep, rich, loamy soil, and, unlike most vegetables, succeeds well when cultivated on the same ground for successive years. The best culture requires that the ground should be deeply trenched and manured the previous autumn, and laid up in ridges during the year to pulverize. As early in the spring as the ground is in working order, commence operations by leveling the ground with a rake, and tread it firmly; sow thinly in drills about one-quarter of an inch deep, and one foot apart; cover with fine soil, and press down with the back of a rake or a light roller. When the young plants are strong enough, thin gradually so that they stand three or four inches apart. Keep the surface of the ground open and free from weeds by frequent hoeing, taking care not to stir the soil too deeply, or to collect it about the growing bulbs.

Extra Early Red. Extra Michigan Grown. A very early and abundant yielder; mild flavored, of medium size and a good keeper; bulbs same shape and color as Red Wethersfield, but two weeks earlier.

Southport Red Globe. This variety is of medium size, spherical, with small neck, very deep, rich, red color, and of superior quality.

Large Red Wethersfield. Extra, Michigan Grown. Onion growers who prefer the red varieties will find our Michigan grown seed far surpassing the ordinary Red Wethersfield in *size, productiveness and keeping qualities.*

Michigan Yellow Globe. Extra Michigan Grown. The largest crops of onions are always produced on rich, black lands. On such soils it is found that a globe-shaped onion gives the largest returns, and to meet the demands of the professional onion growers located on such lands, we have developed this variety. The bulbs are large and uniformly spherical, with very small necks; of a rich orange-yellow color; enormous seed yielders and splendid keepers. No onion grower can afford to plant inferior seed when such as this can be procured.

Yellow Globe Danvers. Extra Michigan Grown. It is immeasurably superior to the average seed offered, not only in shape and color but in productiveness. The product of this seed always finds a ready sale, even when the general crop is a "glut" on the market, and will always average 50c per bbl. more than any other strain. This, our special strain, is all grown from selected, hand-picked bulbs, none but those perfect in size and shape being set for seed.

Yellow Danvers. A very early sort of great merit; one of the best yellow kinds for market.

No one in the seed business will offer better seed than we have; and no one will sell as good an article at a lower price; you may rest assured on this point. We take the utmost pains to secure the best that can be grown, and have, by so doing, steadily increased our Onion and seed trade from year to year.

Yellow Globe Danvers. This is the standard variety everywhere, its uniform shape, bright yellow color and fine quality commending it to all. Yellow Globe Danvers is an excellent keeper and is one of the most desirable sorts for either the professional or amateur gardener.

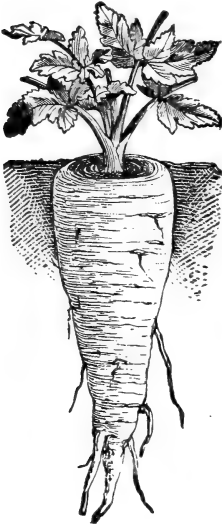
Large Yellow Dutch or Strasburg. This is the earliest of the large flat yellow sorts. It is a wonderful keeper.

Prizetaker. The color is a bright straw, and it always grows to a uniform shape, which is nearly a perfect globe. Having a small neck, stiff necks are almost unknown. Our seed is the choicest American grown, and not Imported Spanish King, as sold by some dealers.

White Globe. Yields abundantly, producing handsome and uniformly globe-shaped bulbs. The flesh is firm, fine-grained, and of mild flavor. Sometimes called Southport White Globe.

White Portugal, or Silverskin. A large, flat, white onion of mild and pleasant flavor—hard and fine-grained and a good keeper. More extensively sown for sets than any other white variety, and is also largely grown for pickling.

Queen. Particularly valuable for pickles. If sown thickly they will mature perfect, hard onions from one-half to three-quarters of an inch in diameter. A silver-skinned variety, of quick growth and remarkable keeping qualities. If sown in early spring it will produce onions one to two inches in diameter early in summer, and if sown in July will, with favorable weather be ready to pull late in autumn, and be sound and fit for use until the following summer.



PARSNIP, Hollow Crown.

Parsnip.

German, *Pastinake*. French, *Panais*.

CULTURE.—One ounce per 200 feet of drill; three pounds per acre. Sow as early in the spring as the weather will admit, in drills 15 inches apart, covering half an inch deep. When well up, thin out to five or six inches apart in the rows. Unlike carrots they are improved by frost, and it is usual to take up in fall a certain quantity for winter use, leaving the rest in the ground till spring, to be dug as required.

Hollow Crown, or Guernsey. Roots comparatively short, ending somewhat abruptly with a small tap root; grows mostly below the surface; has a very smooth, clean skin.

Long White Dutch, or Sugar. A standard variety with long, smooth roots.

Parsley.

German, *Petersilie*. French, *Persil*.

CULTURE.—One ounce for 150 feet of drill. Parsley succeeds best in rich, mellow soil. As the seed germinates very slowly, it should be sown early in spring, previously soaking the seed for a few hours in tepid water.

Fine Triple Curled. This is a most beautiful and valuable variety.

Champion Moss Curled. Moss-like leaves of a handsome bright-green color; are finely crimped and curled. For garnishing, no variety is more attractive.

Plain, or Single. Plain leaves, excellent flavor.

Pepper.

German, *Pfeffer*. French, *Piment*.

CULTURE.—One ounce will produce about 1500 plants. Sow in hot-beds early in April, and transplant to the open ground when the weather is favorable.

Red Chili. Red pods two inches long. Very hot.

Long Red Cayenne. The true Cayenne; hot and pungent.

Sweet Mountain. Large, mild; glossy red.

Large Bell, or Bull Nose. The standard sort for market or home use.

Ruby King. Remarkably mild and pleasant to the taste; most excellent for stuffing or for pepper-hash.

PEAS.

German, *Erbſen.* French, *Pois.*

CULTURE.—One quart for 75 feet of drill; two bushels in drills for an acre. Peas come earliest to maturity in light, rich soil. For general crop, a deep loam or a soil strongly inclining to clay is best. For early crops decomposed leaves or leaf mold should be used. For general crops a good dressing should be applied; and for the dwarf-growing kinds the soil can hardly be too rich. When grown as a market crop, peas are never stalked; for private use they are generally sown in double rows, and the tall varieties stalked up by brush.

Our stock of Peas cannot be excelled either as to earliness, purity or germinating quality. Detroit gardeners have offered green peas grown from our stock several days in advance of any other. Our stocks are of the best. All smooth peas 60 pounds per bushel; all wrinkled peas 56 pounds per bushel. Wrinkled varieties marked thus*.

EXTRA EARLY SORTS.

First and Best. Height two and a-half feet. The best extra early pea ever offered.

This variety is unequalled for excellence, yield, size of pod and regularity of growth. It is a prodigious bearer, and ripens up so evenly as not to require more than two pickings to clear off the crop, and in this last feature and in its extreme earliness consists its great value to market gardeners and truckers.

Extra Early. Height two and a-half feet. One of the best early peas, largely used by southern gardeners.

Extra Early Kent. Height three feet. A favorite early variety.

Alaska. Height two and a-half feet. The earliest blue pea; a fine sort; popular with canners and market gardeners; ripens uniformly.

***American Wonder.** Height one foot. Extra early. Dwarf-growing vines, quality superb. A splendid sort for home use.

***McLean's Little Gem.** Height one and a-half feet. This variety is nearly as early as the American Wonder, and the vine is decidedly larger and bears an immense crop of pods, which are larger and invariably well filled with peas of the best quality. Market gardeners use more of this sort than any other wrinkled pea.

***Premium Gem.** Height one and a-half feet. A very desirable early, dwarf, green, wrinkled variety. When in a green state it is very large, sweet and of delicious flavor.

SECOND EARLY SORTS.

***McLean's Advancer.** Height two and a half feet. This pea is used very extensively by the market gardeners in the vicinity of Detroit on account of its great productiveness, the fine appearance of its pods, and its fine flavor.

Telephone. Height two feet. Market gardeners have found it a most profitable sort. The vines often bear eighteen to twenty pods per stalk, each containing six or seven large peas, of excellent flavor. Our stock has been most carefully selected and can be relied upon.

***Shropshire Hero.** Height two and a-half feet. This valuable, new, second early wrinkled pea is a decided improvement on the old Yorkshire Hero.

***Yorkshire Hero.** Height two and a-half feet. A splendid, large marrow pea; abundant bearer, fine quality.

LATE SORTS.

***Champion of England.** Height five feet. This is yet, by general consent, acknowledged to be the best of the late tall varieties.

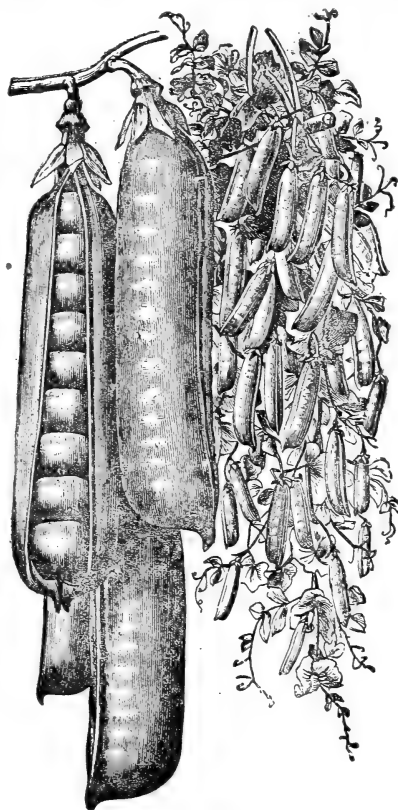
Large White Marrowfat. Height five feet. Strong growth; pods large, cylindrical, rough, light color and well filled.

Large Black Eye Marrowfat. An excellent variety, pods large; a prolific bearer.

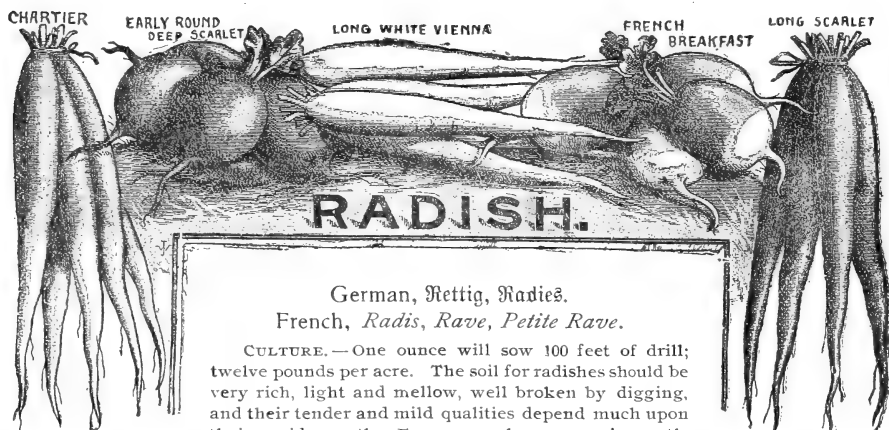
Melting Sugar. Height three feet. (Edible Pods.) It should be used in much the same way as a wax bean.

Lohman's Earliest Wrinkled. Almost as early as First and Best.

Lohman's Midsummer. Large dark green pods, similar to Telephone, but more prolific. The best variety for Detroit market.



PEAS, First and Best.



German, *Rettig*, *Radies*.

French, *Radis*, *Rave*, *Petite Rave*.

CULTURE.—One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill; twelve pounds per acre. The soil for radishes should be very rich, light and mellow, well broken by digging, and their tender and mild qualities depend much upon their rapid growth. For very early use, sow in gentle hot-beds in February, and in the open air as soon as the ground can be worked, at intervals of ten or twelve days for a succession, as long as they may be wanted. The winter varieties should be sown in August and lifted before severe frost, and stored in the cellar.

EARLY ROUND RADISHES.

Non Plus Ultra, or Early Deep Scarlet Turnip, Forcing. This has as small a top and is as early as any variety in cultivation, making it one of the best for forcing. Roots fit for use may be had in three weeks or less from time of sowing.

Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped. A handsome, very early round sort; skin bright scarlet on top and shading to white on the bottom; crisp and fine; very popular.

Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped, Forcing. A very beautiful forcing variety; similar in shape and appearance to Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped.

Early Round Deep Scarlet. An early, round, deep scarlet-skinned variety; crisp and tender.

Early Scarlet, Turnip Rooted. A well-known early turnip-shaped variety; very quick grower.

Early White, Turnip Rooted. Good for forcing or open ground.

Early Scarlet Globe. This variety makes roots fit to pull as early as Non Plus Ultra, but they are much larger when full size, and for this reason are very popular in some markets.

French Breakfast. Pink color, olive shape, white tipped; popular everywhere.

Large White Summer Turnip. A very handsome round or turnip-shaped variety; grows large size; skin and flesh pure white, very crisp and fine flavored.

Golden Globe. A perfect globe in shape; skin bright golden yellow; rapid grower and fine quality; a good variety for summer.

EARLY LONG AND SUMMER RADISHES.

Wood's Early Frame. An excellent, long, red radish, not quite so long as the Long Scarlet, with smaller top, and is quite a few days earlier; fine either for forcing or equally as good for open ground.

Long White Vienna, or Lady Finger. Early, of rapid growth and beautiful shape; skin and flesh snow white; very juicy, firm, crisp and tender; the finest of long white radishes.

Early Long Scarlet, Short Top, Improved. This is a standard variety for private garden or market use. It grows six to seven inches long, half out of the ground; is very brittle and crisp, and of quick growth; color bright scarlet; top small.

Improved Chartier, or Shepherd. A very handsome and attractive variety, tender and crisp, and does not become pithy or hollow for a long time after attaining its full growth. Its shape is long, being of a deep crimson at the top and shading off to white at the bottom. Largely used by southern truckers.

Long Brightest Scarlet, White Tipped. New and distinct. Color vivid scarlet, tipped with snow white.

White Naples. Skin and flesh pure white; mild and pleasant flavored; for summer and fall.

White Strasburg. This grows to the largest size and is usable when quite small, thus covering a long season. The mature roots are four or five inches long and about two inches thick; very white; the flesh is exceedingly crisp and tender. One of the best of the large summer sorts.

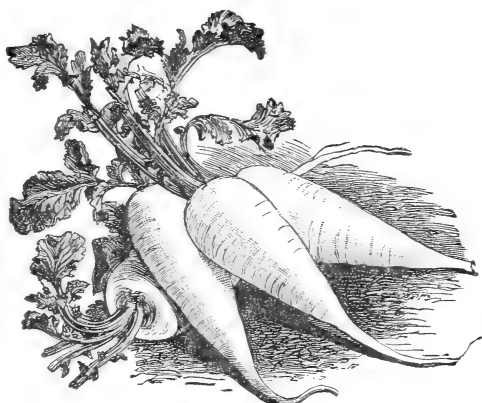
WINTER RADISHES.

Scarlet China Winter. Bright rose-colored skin; flesh white and quality excellent; one of the best for fall and winter use; a favorite with market men.

Long White Spanish. Flesh white, solid and pungent, though milder than Black Spanish.

Long Gray Laon. Similar to the last except in color.

Long Black Spanish. A long, black-skinned variety; flesh white and slightly pungent; one of the latest and hardiest.



Salsify, Or Oyster Plant.

German, *Bocksbart*. French, *Salsifis*.

CULTURE.—One ounce will sow fifty feet of drill; eight pounds per acre. Sow the seed in light, deep soil, early in spring, in drills 12 inches apart and one inch deep, thinning out the young plants to four or five inches. The roots will be ready for use in October, when a supply should be taken up and stored like carrots. Those remaining will suffer no injury by being left in the ground till spring.

Mammoth Sandwich Island. We consider this the largest and most profitable salsify in cultivation; roots are two or three times the size of the ordinary salsify, and of more agreeable flavor. It is pure white in color, and invaluable to market gardeners.

Spinach.

German, *Spinat*. French, *Espinard*.

CULTURE.—One ounce for 100 feet of drill; fifteen pounds broadcast per acre. The main crop is sown in September. It is sometimes covered up in exposed places with straw during winter, which prevents it from being cut with frost; but in sheltered fields there is no necessity for covering. For summer use it may be sown at intervals of two or three weeks from April to August.

Long Standing, Thick Leaved. An improved round-seeded strain of excellent merit, having all the good qualities of the ordinary sorts. It is especially desirable because it goes to seed much later than any other variety. It is adapted for both spring and fall sowing, and is one of the best for market and family use.

Savoy Leaved. Hardy and prolific.

Round Leaved. A standard variety.

Improved Thick Leaved.

Prickly Winter Long Standing. The hardiest variety; thick leaved. For fall sowing.

Sun Flower.

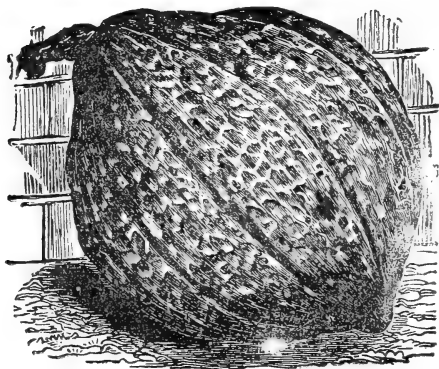
Large Russian. This variety has large heads, having much more and larger seed than the common sort. Grows almost invariably to a single unbranched stalk.

Tobacco Seed.

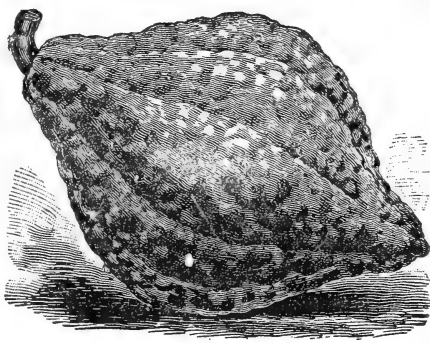
Connecticut Seed Leaf. A popular sort.

Havana. Finest strain of imported seed.

Victoria Spinach. Quick to mature; large, exceedingly thick leaves, savoyed in center. Remains in condition for use much longer than most kinds.



SQUASH, Boston Marrow.



SQUASH, Hubbard.

Squash.

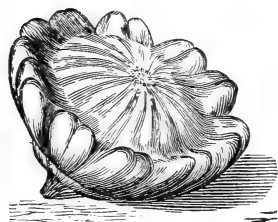
German, Kürbis. French, Cource.

CULTURE.—Bush sorts one ounce for 50 hills; bush varieties two pounds, and running varieties three pounds in hills for an acre. Squashes are of luxuriant and vigorous growth, and although they will grow readily on almost any soil, they will well repay generous treatment. Like all vegetables of this class, it is useless to sow until the weather has become settled and warm. Light soils are best suited for their growth, and it is most economical of manure to prepare hills for the seeds in the ordinary manner by incorporating two or three shovelful of well-rotted manure with the soil for each hill. For the bush varieties, from three to four feet each way, and for the running sorts from six to eight feet. Eight or ten seeds should be sown in each hill, thinning out after they have attained their rough leaves, leaving three or four of the strongest plants.

SUMMER VARIETIES.

Early White Bush Scallop. A standard summer variety; good either for home or market garden.

Early Yellow Bush Scallop. Same as White Bush excepting color.



SQUASH, White Bush Scallop.

Mammoth White Bush Scallop. 'The best strain of white scalloped squash in existence. It grows to a large size, and for quality is simply delicious.

Mammoth Summer Crookneck. It is twice as large as the ordinary Summer Crookneck, far more warty and several days earlier. This combination of earliness, large size and wartiness, which adds so much to its attractiveness, makes it altogether the most desirable squash for the market or private garden.

AUTUMN OR WINTER VARIETIES.

Boston Marrow. Fine fall variety, oval, bright orange; flesh yellow and firm; best for pies and also for canning.

Hubbard. This is a superior variety, and the best winter squash known; flesh bright orange yellow, fine grained, very dry, sweet and rich flavored; keeps perfectly good throughout the winter; boils or bakes exceedingly dry, and is esteemed by many to be as good baked as the sweet potato. We have taken the utmost pains with this sort and can recommend our stock as in all probability the best in the country, and think our customers can plant it with perfect confidence that every fruit will be a pure Hubbard.

Lohrman's Hubbard. The best strain grown, large size, dark green and very rough.

Tomato.

German, *Liebesapfel*. French, *Tomate*.

CULTURE.—One ounce will produce 1500 plants; two ounces per acre. The tomato is raised from seed, which should be sown in the hot-bed about February 20, and continuous sowings made until April 1, according as the plants are wanted for use. When the plants are about two inches high, transplant to four inches apart; and, after three or four weeks, transplant from the hot-bed into a cold-frame, setting the plants eight inches apart each way.

EARLIEST RED VARIETIES.

Atlantic Prize. One of the earliest; smooth, solid and bright red.

Early Michigan. Ripens its first fruit almost as early as any sort; fruit medium size to large, and unlike most varieties grows larger as the season advances; perfectly smooth, solid, deep, rich, red color, and of excellent flavor.

Livingston's Favorite. Large, smooth, productive and a good shipper.

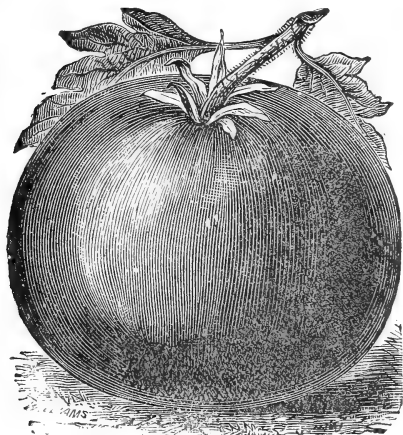
Trophy. Very solid and good in every way; bright red color; a standard late sort.

Livingston's Perfection. A splendid spherical tomato for canning or shipping, blood red, has few seeds.

Livingston's New Stone. This new sort is a great favorite with canners. Vine vigorous and productive. Fruit round, apple-shaped, very large, very deep red in color, and astonishingly heavy.

PURPLE FRUITED VARIETIES.

Livingston's Acme. Earliest of the purple fruited sorts. Vines large, hardy and productive, ripening its first fruit almost as early as any, and continuing to bear abundantly until cut off by frost. Fruit in clusters of four or five, invariably round, smooth and of good size, free from cracks and stands shipment remarkably well; flesh solid and of excellent flavor. For market gardeners who want an early purple fruited tomato, either for home, market or to ship, for private gardens or for canners, it stands without a peer among its class.



TOMATO, Livingston's Acme.

Essex Early Hybrid. Very similar to the Acme, fruit slightly darker purple, always smooth and handsome; quality among the best.

Dwarf Champion. The branches are short, making a bushy plant that stands quite erect without stakes. This sort is often sold as Tree Tomato. Color purplish-pink, fairly solid. About as early as any purple tomato.

Livingston's Beauty. Large, smooth, pinkish-red; thick flesh, regular form.

MISCELLANEOUS VARIETIES.

Peach. Resembles a peach in size and shape; color red; fine for preserves, pickles and for exhibition.

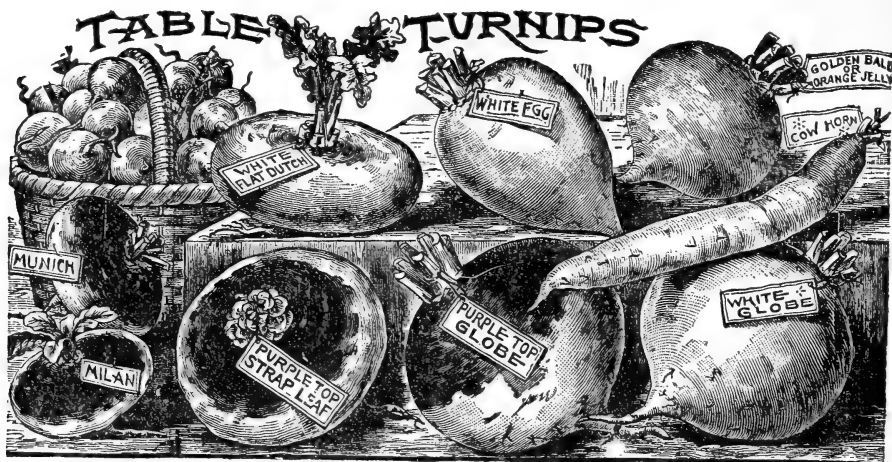
Golden Queen. Yellow, ripens early, is large sized, smooth and solid.

Yellow Plum. Fruit plum-shaped, clear deep yellow color.

Lohrman's Acme. The largest purple sort grown; best for Detroit market.

Trucker's Favorite. Large late purple fruit.

Earliana. The earliest large tomato grown; color red.



Turnip.

German, Rübe. French, Navet.

CULTURE.—One ounce will sow 150 feet in drills; one pound per acre. For early use, sow as soon as the ground can be worked in spring, in drills 15 inches apart, and thin to eight inches apart, as soon as plants are large enough to handle. For succession, sow at intervals of a fortnight until the last week of July, from which time until the end of August sowings will be made for main and late crops. The sowings should always be done just before rain if possible, a rapid growth being important.

WHITE FLESHED SORTS.

- **Extra Early Purple Top Milan.** The earliest turnip in cultivation and a splendid variety; a favorite with gardeners who want first turnips in market. Bulb white, flat, of medium size, with a bright purple top.
- White Egg.** Its shape is nearly oval or egg; flesh very firm and fine-grained, thin and perfectly smooth skin, and both flesh and skin are of snowy whiteness.
- Early White Flat Dutch, Strap Leaf.** A flat white sort, very sweet and fine-grained; excellent for garden culture and most beautiful.
- Red, or Purple Top, Strap Leaved.** The most widely cultivated and best known variety. Used largely for sowing broadcast among corn and potatoes. It is round and flat, white on the bottom and a reddish purple above ground, and a very quick grower. Though used mainly for stock-feeding, it is highly esteemed as one of the finest table varieties.
- Purple Top White Globe.** An early variety, globe-shaped; heavy cropper; in other respects similar to the Red Top Strap Leaf. A handsome-looking bulb, and is rapidly taking the lead of all other varieties of early turnip for market garden purposes.
- Large Red Top Norfolk.** A handsome, spherical or slightly flattened root, reddish-purple above ground, with small top. Grown both for table use and stock.
- Pomeranian White Globe.** A large globe-shaped white variety; in good soil will grow to weigh twelve to fifteen pounds. Used mainly for feeding stock.
- Cow Horn, or Long White.** Roots carrot-shaped, and grows half above ground; flesh is firm, white and sweet, and is a good table variety.
- Sweet German.** It partakes largely of the nature of the ruta бага, and should be sown a month earlier than the flat turnips. The flesh is white, hard, firm and sweet.

YELLOW FLESHED SORTS.

- Large Amber Globe.** Flesh yellow, fine grained and sweet; color of skin yellow.
- Orange Jelly, or Robertson's Golden Ball.** Not of large size, but firm, hard, and of most excellent flavor. Keeps well, and is superior as a table variety.
- Purple Top Yellow Aberdeen.** Flesh pale yellow, tender and sugary.
- Extra Early White Milan.** The entire bulb is clear ivory white in color.

Ruta Baga, or Swedish Turnip.



RUTA BAGA—American Purple Top Yellow.

CULTURE.—One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill; one pound per acre. Should be sown from the 20th of June to the middle of July, in drills two feet apart, and thinned out at the first working to ten inches between the plants.

American Purple Top Yellow, or Long Island.

This strain is of American origin, bred to a smaller top and short neck. Bulbs are of great size, yellow fleshed and purple crown.

Improved Purple Top, Yellow. Flesh yellow, of solid texture, sweet and well flavored; shape slightly oblong, terminating abruptly; color deep purple above and bright yellow under the ground. Has but little neck.

Yellow Swede. Shape oblong; dull reddish color above ground, but yellow underneath.

Carter's Imperial Purple Top Flesh yellow, solid, firm, sweet and rich. It is a hardy sort, yields heavily.

Monarch or Tankard. This is a yellow fleshed sort, having very large tankard shaped roots, with relatively small necks and tops. This variety is sold also as Hurst's Monarch and Carter's Elephant.

Sweet Russian, or White. Grows to a very large size; flesh white, solid, of firm texture, sweet and rich; an excellent keeper.

Sweet Herbs.



DILL.

SAGE.

SWEET MARJORAM.

SUMMER SAVORY.

THYME.

Basil. The leaves are used for flavoring soups, stews, and highly-seasoned dishes.

Borage. The leaves are used for flavoring.

Dill. The seeds have an aromatic odor and warm pungent taste. They are used for pickling with cucumbers.

Lavender. An aromatic, medicinal herb.

Marjoram. A perennial plant, but not hardy enough to endure the winter of the North. The young, tender tops are used green for flavoring, or they may be dried for winter use. Sow in drills as early as possible, and thin out the plants to ten inches apart.

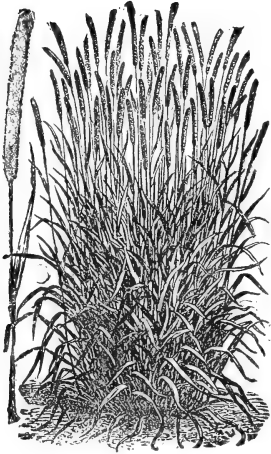
Rosemary. The aromatic leaves are used for seasoning.

Sage. A hardy perennial, cultivated for use as a condiment; it being used more extensively than any other herb for flavoring and dressing. Sow early in spring on very rich ground, cultivate often and thin the plants to sixteen inches apart.

Summer Savory. A hardy annual, the dried stems, leaves and flowers of which are extensively used for flavoring, particularly in dressings and soups. Culture the same as that of Sweet Marjoram.

Thyme. This herb is perennial. The young leaves and tops are used for soups, dressing and sauce. Sow as early as the ground will permit.

WE ARE HEADQUARTERS FOR HIGH-GRADE RE-CLEANED GRASS SEED.



TIMOTHY.

TIMOTHY.

This is the most valuable of all the grasses for hay, especially in the North. Thrives best on moist loamy soils of medium tenacity. It should be cut just when the blossom falls. Sow early in the spring or fall, at the rate of twelve pounds per acre, if alone, but less if mixed with other grasses. Forty-five pounds per bushel.

RED TOP-FANCY.

In some sections this is called Rhode Island Bent Grass. In Pennsylvania and states farther south it is known as Herd's Grass, a name applied in New England and New York to Timothy. It is a good, permanent grass, standing our climate well, and makes good pasture when fed close. Sow in spring or fall.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.

Sometimes called June, but the true June or Wire Grass is much inferior. The Kentucky Blue Grass is the most nutritious, hardy and valuable of all northern grasses. In conjunction with white clover it forms a splendid lawn; for this purpose use four bushels of Blue Grass and six pounds of White Clover per acre. If sown by itself for pasture, two bushels will be required; sow early in the spring, or in October or November. Fourteen pounds per bushel.

ORCHARD GRASS.

One of the most valuable grasses on ac-

count of its quick growth and valuable aftermath. It has a tendency to grow in tufts, and does better if sown with clover, and as it ripens at the same time the mixed hay is of the best quality. When sown alone, two bushels are required per acre; if sown with clover, half that amount. It is perennial, and will last for years, but its habit of growth unfits it for lawns. Fourteen pounds per bushel.

PERENNIAL RYE GRASS.

A very valuable variety for permanent pasture. Succeeds well on almost any soil, but is particularly adapted to moderately moist or irrigated lands. It is largely used, mixed with other grasses, for lawns. Sow 30 to 40 pounds per acre, in spring.

HUNGARIAN.

This is a species of annual millet, growing less rank, with smaller stalks, often yielding two or three tons of hay per acre. It is very popular and valuable with those who are clearing timber lands. Sow and cultivate like millet.

COMMON MILLET.

Requires a dry, light, rich soil, and grows two and a half to four feet high, with a fine bulk of stalks and leaves, and is excellent for forage. For hay, sow broadcast, about 25 pound per acre, from May 1st to August 1st.

GERMAN, OR GOLDEN MILLET.

An improved variety, medium early, growing three to five feet high. The heads are closely condensed, though the spikes are very numerous. The seeds are contained in rough, bristly sheaths and are round, golden-yellow and beautiful in appearance.

Clover Seeds.

MAMMOTH, OR LARGE RED.

Grows nearly twice the size of the common Red Clover, often making a stand when the other clovers fail. Sow about eight pounds per acre.

MEDIUM RED, OR JUNE.

This is by far the most important of all the varieties for practical purposes. Sow in spring or fall; and if no other grasses are used, at the rate of eight to ten pounds per acre; more is required on old stiff soils than on new and lighter ones.

ALSIKE, OR SWEDISH.

The most hardy of all clovers; perennial. On rich, moist soils it yields an enormous quantity of hay or pasture, but its greatest value is for sowing with other clovers and grasses, as it forms a thick bottom and greatly increases the yield of hay. Sow in spring or fall, at the rate of six pounds per acre, when used alone.

CRIMSON TREFLOIL, OR SCARLET ITALIAN.

An annual variety. The yield in fodder is immense, and after cutting, it at once com-

mences growing again, continuing until severe, cold, freezing weather. It grows about one foot high; leaves long, blossoms long, pointed and of a very deep red, or carmine color. It is sown in August or September in the South, but should not be planted in the North until Spring.

WHITE DUTCH.

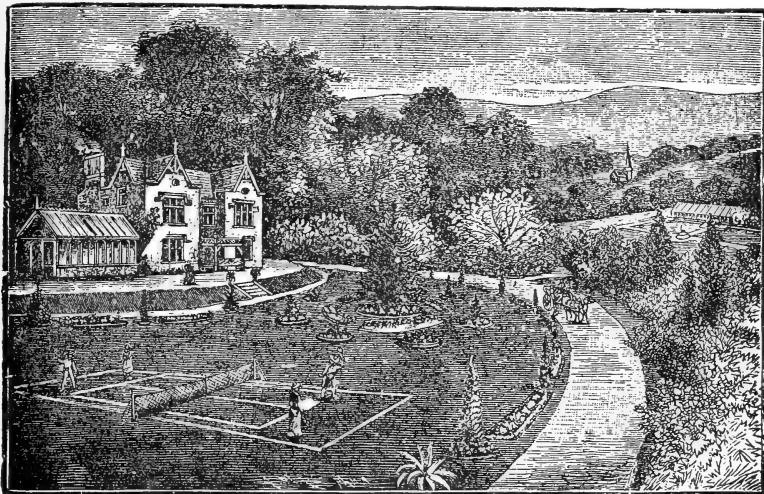
A small, creeping perennial variety, valuable for pasture and for lawns. It accommodates itself to a variety of soils, but prefers moist ground. Sow in spring, at the rate of six pounds per acre, or when used with other grasses, half that amount.

LUCERNE, OR ALFALFA.

It is useless to sow this clover on land having a stiff clay or hard pan sub-soil, as the roots naturally penetrate to a great depth, and must do so if the plants live any time. Sow on rich, moist loam or sandy soil, having a deep porous sub-soil. Prepare the land thoroughly and sow seed at the rate of fifteen to twenty-five pounds per acre.

Lohrman's Evergreen Lawn Grass Seed.

The most beautiful thing that can be placed about a home is a well-kept lawn. It is the soul of the surroundings of a home. Not only is it one of the most beautiful, but also useful features of the landscape. Grass is the carpet of the earth, and like the carpet of the house, it should be renovated.



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A BEAUTIFUL LAWN.

The essentials for a fine lawn are proper drainage, a careful preparation of the soil, thorough rolling, and a selection of the seeds of such grasses as will present a luxuriant verdure from early spring until late in autumn. Our Evergreen Lawn Grass Seed is a compound of grasses which ripen successively, thereby always presenting a green, velvety and cheerful appearance. In order to produce permanent results, first quality goods only must be used. In no branch is it more true than in that of seeds. In our Evergreen Lawn Mixture, one grade—and that the highest—is rigidly adhered to. With the ground carefully prepared, graded and rolled, seed sown at the rate of 80 pounds per acre, and with the lawn then frequently mown and rolled, it is within the reach of everyone to have as fine a lawn as one desires. Old lawns are greatly benefited if given a thorough raking as early in the spring as the weather will permit, and then some fresh seed sprinkled on, which will renew the thin places and spots that have been killed out by weeds or other causes.

The quantity required for making new lawns is about 80 pounds per acre, or for renovating old lawns 30 to 35 pounds. For a space 15x20 or 300 square feet, one pound is required for new, or one-half pound for renovation. In order to produce the best results, grass seeds for lawns should be sown at least twice as thickly as if sown for hay. Sow in March to June, or in September to October.

THE LOHRMAN SEED CO'S EVERGREEN LAWN GRASS.

Packet 10c., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15c., 1 lb. 25c., 5 lbs. \$1.00, per bu. 20 lbs. \$4.00.

SHADY LAWN GRASS MIXTURE.

With this mixture there need be no difficulty in getting grass to grow in the shade, under the trees, etc., as it is a combination of grasses whose natural home is the densest woods of Germany, where it is gathered by hand and from where we import it direct. Lb., 50c.

LAWN AND GARDEN FERTILIZER.

A 10-lb. package is sufficient to go over an area of 15x20 or 300 square feet. To be applied by sowing broadcast during the growing season. Price, 1 lb. 5c., 10 lbs. 40c., 100 lbs. \$3.00

FERTILIZER FOR HOUSE PLANTS.

It is fine and dry, clean and easy to apply, either sprinkled over the surface of the soil as a top-dressing, or dissolved in water. One teaspoonful is sufficient for one quart of soil, applied every three weeks. Price, 1 lb. 10c., 3 lbs. 25c.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE.

1 to 2 lbs. per acre in drills; 4 to 6 lbs. broadcast.

Dwarf Essex Rape is becoming more generally sown each succeeding year, and is one of the most easily grown and useful soil-ing crops we have. A field of Rape coming into use when the pasture is almost barren from continuous feeding and dry weather, is a boon to the farm. For feeding sheep and lambs, preparatory for the market, nothing is better; not only does it fatten quickly, but imparts a quality to the flesh superior to almost any other pasture. It has been estimated that one acre of



Rape, when not preceded by any other crop the same season, will feed from thirty-five to forty lambs for two months, and that the gain in flesh per month was from eight to twelve and one-half pounds on each lamb. Young cattle thrive on it as well as swine. Rape may be sown either in rows or drills and cultivated or sown broadcast. When sown in rows the plant will grow much stronger and more luxuriant in foliage, and will also stand longer feeding, as it is less liable to be tramped down. It may be sown in May, and when it is sufficiently advanced it can be fed off, and then allowed to grow up again, thus giving a second crop the same season; but the usual time for sowing is the last half of June until the end of July, and it has been sown towards the end of August with success. As it will stand late sowing it can be sown after a Rye or Barley crop. The cultivation of Rape should commence as soon as it is well started, and with repeated cultivation until the leaves become too large to work between the rows. Poor soil is often sown with Rape and plowed under as a fertilizing crop, for which purpose few, if any other crop, is better.

COW PEAS.

"A valuable and nutritious Green Forage or Hay crop. Enriches poor land; improves good land.

One of the best and most economical ways of improving the soil is the plowing under of a leguminous crop. COW PEAS have been found superior for this purpose, making one of the largest yielding and most nutritious crops known, while as a soil improver they are invaluable. They will grow on any soil that is not wet or cold, and especially on soils medium or light. Like Clover, they absorb Nitrogen from the atmosphere, and the roots, reaching deep into the soil, bring up the necessary Potash, thus making a complete and natural fertilizer. The COW PEA has power greater than any other legume to extract the nitrogen or ammonia from the atmosphere and store same in the vines and roots, so that even if the crop is cut off, the land is enriched and improved by the roots. From 5 to 9 tons of green fodder to the acre have been produced. If planted early in the central corn belt section, a crop can be cut and cured for Hay the same as Clover, then the stubble in a short time will put out a new growth which can be turned under in the Fall, as a fertilizer. Understand they are sown through middle North as late as the first of July, while through the South as late as first of August, sown 1 to 1½ bushels to the acre broadcast."

MIXED COW PEAS—The largest percentage of Cow Pea crop comes to market under name of "mixed," being composed of different varieties which have grown together. They grow thicker and make larger growth of vine than single varieties. Are splendidly adapted for plowing under for soil improving.

CLAYS—Make growth of vine similar to Black Eyes, but little later in maturing.

WHIPPOORWILL COW PEAS—Are earliest to mature. Is a bunch variety, seed of which is more easily gathered than from vine growing sorts. Are easier to cut for hay as do not tangle so badly when grown in rows about 24 inches apart. Can also be used to plant with Corn or Sorghum.

ENSILAGE OR FODDER CORN.



EARLY SWEET FODDER CORN.—Under this head we offer and dispose of any unselected stock we may happen to have of Early Sweet Varieties, such as Cory, Early Minnesota, Early Crosby, etc. This makes capital fodder, and will mature ears in any part of Michigan. The stalk is small, but sweet as honey, and nothing can make **better feed** than this, fed ear and all. Drill $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bu. to the acre, in rows just far enough apart to admit cultivation.

EVERGREEN SWEET FODDER CORN. — There is doubtless **better feeding value** in one ton of Sweet Fodder Corn than in double the quantity of any other sort. All varieties of sweet corn possess very much more "sugar" than any feed sort, and, this being the most important constituent, it necessarily follows that the corn holding this in **greatest quantity** has the **greatest net value**. Evergreen Sweet Fodder grows much taller than the Early Sweet Fodder. Drill $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bu. to the acre.

CORN FOR FODDER AND ENSILAGE is not grown nearly so much as it should be, and it would pay farmers, instead of growing so much cheap grain, to turn their attention to stock-feeding and dairying, and thereby not only make as much money but improve the fertility of the farm. Corn is, undoubtedly, the best of the plants for the silo, and in these days of sharp competition in the dairy business, no dairy, whether for milk or butter, can be profitably run without an abundance of ensilage, especially when it is made of the combination of Corn and Soja Beans. For though Corn is undoubtedly the most serviceable crop for ensilage, it is deficient in albumenoids or flesh formers, and this deficiency is supplied by the Soja Beans which are exceedingly rich in albumenoids, thereby making a complete balanced ration and a saving in feed bills of hundreds of thousands of dollars annually to the dairymen and stock-feeders of the United States. Every year the testimony becomes stronger that fodder corn should not be sown broadcast. It may be planted in hills, but the largest crops can be raised by planting in rows about three feet apart and thoroughly cultivating. The corn should, if possible, reach the glazing stage, as in that condition it makes a better quality of ensilage.

RED COB ENSILAGE CORN.—This is the best variety for Michigan, it will produce more tons of ensilage per acre than any other sort; it grows from 12 to 15 feet high.

MISCELLANEOUS FARM SEEDS.

BARLEY, Common.

Barley succeeds best on rich lands more sandy and lighter than those adapted to wheat. It is sown in the spring and can be grown farther north than any other grain. Use about two and one-half bushels per acre. 48 lbs. per bu.

BUCKWHEAT, Common.

Buckwheat should be sown about the 20th of June, broadcast, at the rate of about one-half bushel per acre; the average yield being from twenty-five to thirty bushels. It should be threshed as soon as dry, for if allowed to stand in mass, it is apt to spoil. 48 lbs. per bu.

BUCKWHEAT, Silver Hull.

This improved variety is much better than the old sort. It is in bloom longer, matures sooner and yields double the quantity per acre. The husk is thinner, the corners less prominent and the grain of a beautiful light gray color. 48 lbs. per bu.

BUCKWHEAT, Japanese.

The plants are large and vigorous, maturing seed early and resisting drought and blight remarkably well; the grain is much larger and has a thinner hull than the Common or the Silver Hull. We recommend this especially for well drained or sandy land and the dry climate of the western plains. 48 lbs. per Bu.

FLAX FOR SOWING (*Linum usitatissimum*).

Sow late enough in the spring to avoid frost and early enough to secure a good stand and enable the crop to ripen before the fall rains. A fair average quantity of seed to be sown on an acre is one-half bushel, when cultivated for seed; if for the fibre a larger quantity should be sown. Cut before quite ripe and if the weather be dry, let it lie in the swath a few hours, when it should be raked and secured from the weather; thresh early in the fall and in dry weather. 56 lbs. per Bu.

SUGAR CANE, Early Amber.

This variety is successfully grown in our extreme northern latitudes. It may be planted as late as the 15th of June and will be ripe enough to manufacture in September. We know of no earlier variety. It is useless to plant cane seed before the weather is warm in spring. Three to four pounds are required per acre.

SPRING VETCHES, OR TARES (*Vicia sativa*).

A pea-like plant grown extensively in England and to a considerable extent in Canada for stock feeding, but not as much used in the United States as it should be. Culture same as field peas. Sow two bushels per acre. 60 lbs. per Bu.

SAND, WINTER OR HAIRY VETCHES (*Vicia villosa*).

A very hardy forage plant growing well on soils so poor and sandy that they will produce but little clover. The plants, when mature, are about forty inches high, and if cut for forage as soon as full grown and before setting seed, they will start up again and furnish even a larger crop than the first. The seed is round and black and should be sown at the rate of one and one-half bushels to the acre. 60 lbs. per Bu.

WILD RICE (*Zizania aquatica*).

An annual which sows itself about the middle of September, lies dormant all winter, in spring commences to sprout as soon as water gets warm, reaching the surface in the first half of June. It grows very rapidly in one to three feet of water, ripens late in August or early in September. It should be sown broadcast from a boat, in one or two feet of water, and where there is a mud bottom. It succeeds best when planted in the fall before the ice forms, but it has been successfully planted in spring and also through the ice in winter. As an attraction for wild fowl it cannot be equaled.

RYE.

Rye is a valuable crop for either soiling, green fodder, straw or grain. It is largely used by farmers to seed down with in the fall, and is considered preferable to wheat for this purpose, as it protects the young grass and matures two weeks earlier in the summer than wheat.

SPRING RYE.

A variety produced by planting Winter Rye in the spring for several years, and selecting the seed until the type was fixed. It is an excellent "catch-crop" where fall-sown grain has been winter-killed, and also for fodder and grain. 56 lbs. per Bu.

WINTER RYE.

The variety most commonly cultivated, whether sown for grain, straw or cutting green. 56 lbs. per Bu.

SPRING WHEAT.

Often, through pressure of other work, the seeding of Winter Wheat is neglected until too late and is either not sown at all or results in failure.

With the two varieties of Spring Wheat here offered, this difficulty can be overcome by Spring sowing.

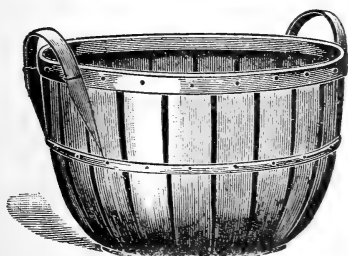
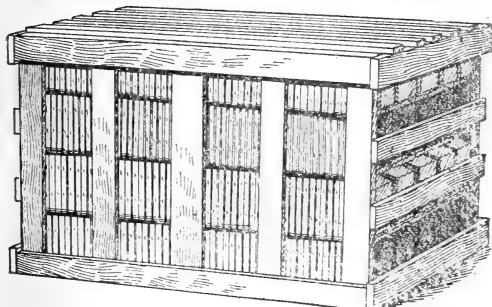
They are the best of the Spring Wheats, yield well, and the milling quality of the grain surpasses even the best of the winter varieties.

Spring wheat is also a satisfactory crop to sow along with grass seed.

Hard Spring Wheat, best variety for Michigan, 60 lbs. per Bu.

Baskets for Gardeners and Fruit Growers.

Standard Baskets.



Common Stave Basket.



BERRY BASKETS.

Standard quart, per 100, per 1000.

Short quart, per 100, per 1000.

STANDARD 32-QUART GIFT CRATE.

DIVISION RACKS.

Dozen and per 100.

BERRY PICKING STANDS.

A necessity in the berry fields.

GRAPE, PEACH AND PLUM BASKETS.

WHITE MAPLE.

$\frac{1}{8}$ -bu., 4-qt. or 5-lb. grapes, per doz., per 1000.

$\frac{1}{4}$ -bu., 5-qt. or 8-lb. grapes, per doz., per 1000.

$\frac{1}{2}$ -bu., 6-qt. or 10-lb. grapes, per doz., per 1000.

The above goods at market price.

DIAMOND BASKETS.

DROP HANDLE—ELM.

$\frac{1}{4}$ -bu., per doz.....market price

$\frac{1}{2}$ -bu., per doz.....market price

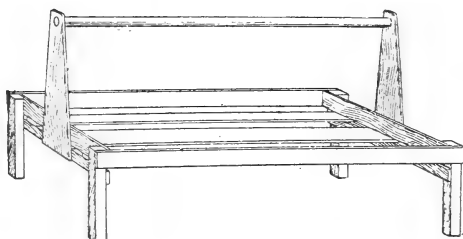
STRAWBERRY STANDS OR DRAWERS.

CLIMAX FRUIT BASKETS.

4-qt., 5-qt., 6-qt., per doz..... market price

$\frac{1}{2}$ -bu. *stave baskets*.....market price

1-bu. *stave baskets*market price

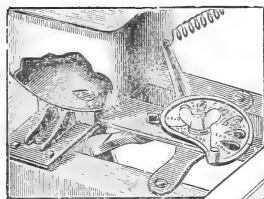


Picking Stand—A necessity in the berry field.

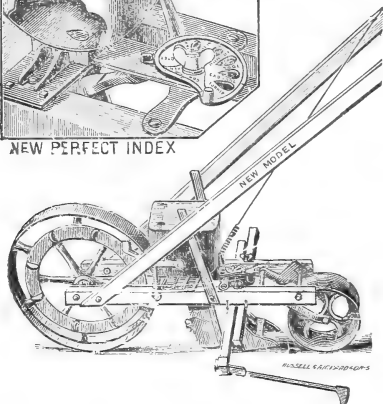
We are the largest dealers in Detroit in this line. Call or write for prices on the above goods.

PLANET JR. GARDEN TOOLS

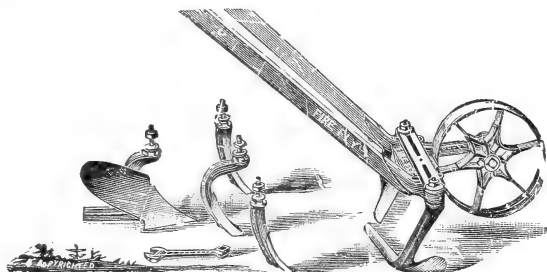
Send for Complete Illustrated Descriptive List
of these Invaluable Tools. IT IS FREE :::



NEW PERFECT INDEX



NEW MODEL SEED DRILL.



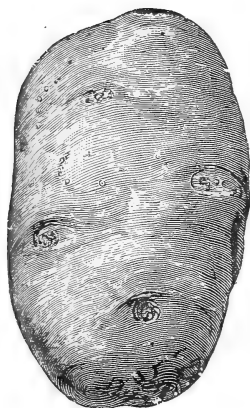
Planet Jr., Firefly Single Wheel Hoe.

Planet Jr. Double Wheel Hoe, with 1 pair hoes, 2 prs. cultivator teeth, 1 pr. plows, 1 pair leaf lifters	\$7 00
Planet Jr. Plain Double Wheel Hoe	4 75
Planet Jr. Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow	5 00
Planet Jr. Single Wheel Hoe, with 1 pr. Hoes only	3 50
Horse Hoe and Cultivator	6 50
The Weed Slayer	2 00

The New Model Seed Drill, unquestionably the Best Drill on the market to-day	6 50
Planet Jr. No. 2 Seed Drill	7 00
The Planet Jr. Combined, Drill, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow	9 50
The Magee Cultivator, try one and you will use no other	3 00
Gem of the Garden Cultivator	4 50

CHOICE SEED POTATOES.

CULTURE—Eight to 10 bushels to the acre. One peck will plant about 125 hills. Plant in hills or ridges about three feet apart, in light, warm soil covering about four inches deep; but in cold or wet situations, two-and-a-half or three inches will be sufficient. Soil best suited is a sandy loam.



Extra Early Market
Potato.

Early Ohio. Now widely known and deservedly one of the most popular sorts. It has the advantage of being fit for use and sale even before fully ripe. A few days earlier than the Early Rose and similar in color and habit of growth. Quality dry and mealy. Peck, 40 cents; bushel, \$1.50.

Extra Early Market. Is from ten days to two weeks earlier than *Early Rose* or *Beauty of Hebron*, while **fully one week earlier than the Early Ohio and nearly twice** **tive.** The potatoes are uniformly of good size, free from rough or scabby tubers; oblong in form, very smooth, eyes set well on the surface, skin creamy white, slightly shade with pink. The flesh is pure white, remarkably fine grained and always of the *best table quality*. The tubers grow very compactly in the hill, with strong foliage of dark green. It is a sure cropper, *immensely productive*, and will undoubtedly become the **standard extra early potato**. Peck, 40 cents; bushel, \$1.50.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.



DRY POWDER BULB
\$1.00 each.



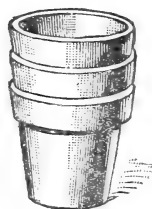
PUTTY BULB.
\$1.00 each.



RUBBER SPRINKLER.
90c. each.

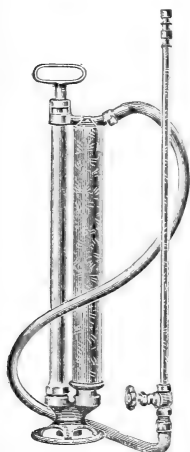


ANGLE RUBBER
SPRINKLER.
\$1.00 each.

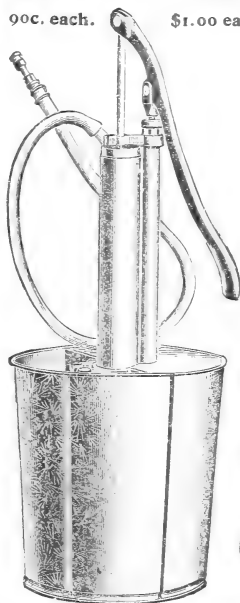


STANDARD FLOWER POTS

4 inch, each, 3c., doz.,	\$0.30
5 " " 4c. " "	40
6 " " 6c. " "	60
7 " " 7c. " "	75
8 " " 10c. " "	1.00
9 " " 12c. " "	1.30
10 " " 15c. " "	1.70
11 " " 25c. " "	2.00
12 " " 30c. " "	3.00



BUCKET SPRAY PUMP, \$3.00

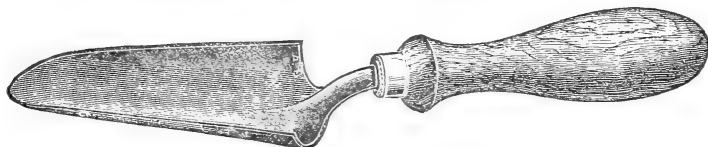


LEVER TANK PUMP, \$4.50.

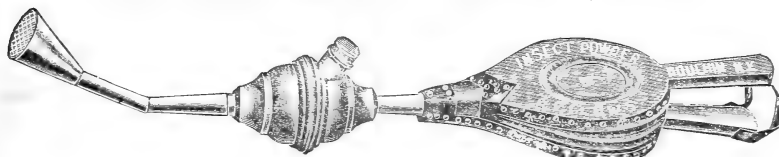
**LANG'S
HAND
WEEDER**
HANDIEST
TOOL
ON EARTH.



20c. each.



SOLID STEEL FLORISTS' TROWEL, 40c. each.



BELLOWS FOR POWDER AND FLUID.

Small Size, 75c. each; Medium Size, \$1.00 each; Large Size, \$1.25 each.

Grafting Wax, package, 15c.
Wired Tree Labels.

Pot Labels, all sizes.
Cane Plant Stakes, 25c. per dozen.

Improved Little Giant Duster.

Dusts Potato Vines as fast as you walk, two rows at a time. ✿ ✿ ✿

...DIRECTIONS...

Keep the working parts well oiled. Before filling the reservoir, see that the gauge connected with the thumbscrew is closed, and kept closed when not in use. To distribute clear Paris Green or Purple, open slide about the thickness of a sheet of note paper. The quantity discharged should hardly be perceptible. When mixed with flour, lime, etc., about 1-16 to $\frac{1}{8}$ inch. If the powder drops into the barrel faster than discharged, the slide is open too far. The material **must not be damp, but a dry powder.** The gauge shows how far the slots are open, without looking inside.

Any material likely to contain hard lumps should first be sifted. Flour is free from lumps and sticks best to foliage.

For dusting two rows of Potatoes at once, attach "Y" or No. 2 nozzle, then to each branch a tube and a No 1 nozzle and the spreaders if desired. By turning the No. 1 nozzle, rows of any width may be covered.

When the gun is held in an upright position, as in orchard use, keep reservoir well filled and open gauge 1-16 to $\frac{1}{8}$ inch.

The nozzle may be turned in any direction so as to blow the powder down, or up under the leaves, or sidewise, as desired.



PRICE \$5.00.

THIS MACHINE KEEPS THE POISON AT A SAFE DISTANCE FROM THE OPERATOR.

A SELF-OPERATING OR AUTOMATIC SPRAYER.

**WHAT THE
"AUTO-SPRAY"
WILL DO.**

Eight to ten strokes of plunger in air chamber will compress enough air to discharge the entire contents and make a continuous spray for nine minutes—This means that the "AUTO-SPRAY" can be charged in fifteen seconds, when it will work uninterruptedly long enough to spray a quarter-acre of potatoes.

**AS A
MONEY SAVER.**

The "Auto-Spray" leads all modern spraying improvements. Less than a week's use will more than save the cost of a sprayer, figuring a man's time at \$1.00 per day, to say nothing of the saving in material. When in use the "Auto-Spray" is perfectly air and water tight, so that there is no slopping or waste and entirely does away with the horror of expecting at any time to get a splash in the face with some poisonous mixture as is the case in using the old style sprayers.

...DIRECTIONS...

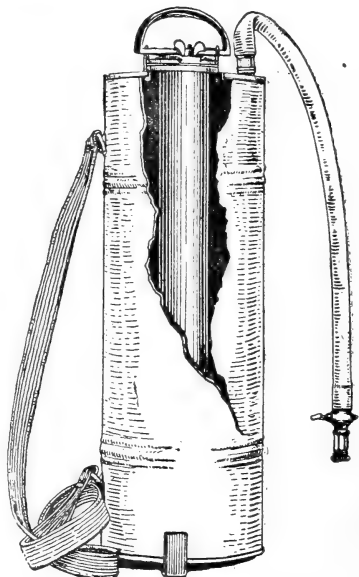
The above cut shows the air chamber and reservoir combined. Fill the reservoir not more than two-thirds full with the solution ready for spraying, insert the air pump at the end of the can, and all is ready for the operation. The sprayer being carried by the shoulder strap leaves both hands of the person operating nothing to do but direct the spray. The spray can be made to flow faster or slower by merely turning the cock of the spraying nozzle, and will throw either a cloud-like shower or a solid stream.

FRUIT CROPS DOUBLED

and in many cases increased five fold by spraying is shown by tests at Government Experimental Station, and by individual orchardmen.

Auto-Spray No. 3. Galvanized steel tank, one-gallon size, \$2.00. | **Price, \$6.50.**
Auto-Spray No. 3. Brass tank, one-gallon size, \$3.00.

DISTRIBUTES Paris Green, London Purple, Hellebore, Sulphur, Lime, Dry Bordeaux Mixture, Dry Bordeaux Mixture and Paris Green Compound, Spanish Pink, Pyrethrum Powder, Etc.



AUTOMATIC SPRAYER.
Made with Solid Copper Reservoir.

HOW AND WHEN TO SPRAY.

- Apple**—Canker worm, codling moth, bud moth, scab.
First Application—Spray before buds start, using copper sulphate solution.
Second Application—After the blossoms have formed, but before they open. Bordeaux and Paris green.
- Cabbage**—Worms, aphids.
First Application—When worms first appear, kerosene emulsion of Paris green.
Second Application—If worms or aphides are present, repeat if plants are not heading, using emulsion for aphids.
- Cherry**—Rot, aphids, curculio and slug.
First Application—Before buds start, use copper sulphate solution. For aphids, kerosene emulsion.
Second Application—When fruit has set, Bordeaux and Paris green.
- Current**—Worms, mildew.
First Application—As soon as worms are seen, Paris green.
Second Application—If they reappear repeat, adding Bordeaux for mildew.
- Gooseberry**—Mildew, worms.
First Application—As leaves open, Bordeaux and Paris green.
Second Application—In 10 to 14 days, repeat with both.
- Grape**—Flea-beetle, fungous diseases.
First Application—Before buds burst, copper sulphate solution and Paris green.
Second Application—When first leaves are half grown, Bordeaux and Paris green.
- Nursery Stock**—Fungous diseases.
First Application—When buds burst, Bordeaux.
Second Application—Repeat at intervals.
- Peach, Apricot**—Leafcurl, curculio, mildew and rot.
First Application—Before buds swell, copper sulphate solution.
Second Application—As soon as fruit has set, Bordeaux and Paris green.
- Pear**—Leaf blight, scab, psylla and codling moth.
First Application—Before buds start, copper sulphate solution.
Second Application—Cut out badly blossoms fall, Bordeaux and Paris green.
- Plum**—Black knot, rot and all fungous diseases, curculio.
First Application—As buds start, copper sulphate solution. Cut out knot, burn.
Second Application—When fruit has set, Bordeaux and Paris green.
- Potato**—Beetles, scab, blight.
First Application—For scab, soak seed in corrosive sublimate solution, 2 oz. in 16 gallons of water for 90 minutes.
Second Application—When beetles or their larvae appear, Paris green, 1 pound to 200 gals. of water.
- Quince**—Leaf and fruit spot, rot.
First Application—Before buds start, copper sulphate solution.
Second Application—When fruit has set, Bordeaux and Paris green.
- Raspberry, Blackberry**—Anthracnose, rust.
First Application—Cut out badly diseased canes. Spray with copper sulphate solution before growth starts.
Second Application—When new canes are 1 ft. high, spray with Bordeaux mix.
- Rose**—Mildew, black spot, red spider, aphids.
First Application—Mildew. Keep heating pipes painted with equal parts lime and sulphur, mixed with water to a paste.
Second Application—Black Spot. Spray once a week with weak copper sulphate.
- Strawberry**—Rust.
First Application—Just before blossoms open, Bordeaux and Paris green.
Second Application—When fruit has set, Bordeaux or weak cop. sul. solution.
- Tomato**—Rot and blight, worms.
First Application—When first fruits have set, Bordeaux.
Second Application—If disease appears, repeat or use weak cop. sul. solution.

FORMULAS FOR THE AUTO-SPRAYER.

The Sprayer, when two-thirds full of Solution, should contain a tablespoon level full of Paris green for potato vines and only about half that amount for use on tree foliage. A solution of greater strength might burn the foliage.

FUNGICIDES.

COPPER SULPHATE SOLUTION.

Copper Sulphate	1 lb.
Water	25 gals.

For use only before the buds open. Ready for use soon as sulphate is dissolved.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE.

Copper Sulphate	4 lbs.
Quick lime	4 lbs.
Paris green, for leaf-eating insects.....	4 oz.
Water, one barrel	40-50 gals.

To prevent potato rot, 6 lbs. of copper sulphate is used instead of four.

AMMONIACAL COPPER CARBONATE.

Copper sulphate	5 oz.
Ammonia	2 qrts.
Water, one barrel	40-50 gals.

For use late in the season when Bordeaux mixture may stain the fruit. It is also best adapted for greenhouse spraying.

INSECTICIDES.

KEROSENE EMULSION.

Kerosene, coal oil.....	2 gals.
Rain water	1 gal.
Soap	1½ lb.

To be diluted, before use, with 9 parts of water. For sucking insects.

PARIS GREEN AND WATER.

Paris Green	1 lb.
Lime (fresh)	1 lb.
Water	150 gals.

For insects which eat foliage.

VALUABLE TABLES.

Quantity of Seed requisite to produce a given number of plants and sow an acre of ground.

	Quantity per acre.		Quantity per acre.
Artichoke, 1 oz. to 500 plants.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	Hemp	$\frac{1}{2}$ bu.
Asparagus, 1 oz. to 200 plants .....	.5 lbs.	Kaie, 1 oz. to 3,000 plants .....	.2 lbs.
Barley	$2\frac{1}{2}$ bu.	Kohi-Rabi, 1 oz. to 200 feet of drill...1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	
Beans, dwarf, 1 qt. to 150 ft. of drill...1 $\frac{1}{4}$ bu.		Leek, 1 oz. to 300 feet of drill .....	.4 lbs.
Beans, pole, 1 qt. to 200 hills	$\frac{1}{2}$ bu.	Lettuce, 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill .....	.3 lbs.
Beet, garden, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill...6 lbs.		Martynia, 1 oz. to 50 feet of drill.....	.10 lbs.
Beet, Mangel, 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill...6 lbs.		Melon, Musk, 1 oz. to 100 hills .....	.2 lbs.
Brocoli, 1 oz. to 3,000 plants .....	.5 oz.	Melon, Water, 1 oz. to 25 hills .....	.3 lbs.
Broom Corn .....	.10 lbs.	Nasturtium, 1 oz. to 50 feet of drill....	.10 lbs.
Brussels Sprouts, 1 oz. to 3,000 plants .5 oz.		Oats	$2\frac{1}{2}$ bu.
Buckwheat	$\frac{1}{2}$ bu.	Okra, 1 oz. to 50 feet of drill .....	.10 lbs.
Cabbage, 1 oz. to 3,000 plants .....	.5 oz.	Onion Seed, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill...4 to 5 lbs.	
Carrot, 1 oz. to 150 of drill.....	.3 lbs.	Onion Seed for Sets .....	.30 to 50 lbs.
Cauliflower, 1 oz. to 2,000 plants.....	.5 oz.	Onion Sets, 1 qt. to 20 feet of drill....	.8 bu.
Celery, 1 oz. to 7,000 plants .....	.2 oz.	Parsnip, 1 oz. to 200 feet of drill.....	.3 lbs.
Clover, Alsike and White Dutch.....	.8 lbs.	Parsley, 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill.....	.8 lbs.
Clover, Lucerne, Large Red and Crimson		Peas, garden, 1 qt. to 100 feet of drill..	.2 bu.
Trefoil .....	.8 lbs.	Peas, field	$2\frac{1}{2}$ bu.
Clover, Medium .....	.10 lbs.	Pepper, 1 oz. to 1,500 plants.....	.4 oz.
Collards, 1 oz. to 2,500 plants .....	.6 oz.	Potatoes .....	.8 bu.
Corn, sweet, 1 qt. to 200 hills .....	.8 qts.	Pumpkin, 1 quart to 300 hills.....	.4 qts.
Cress, 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill .....	.8 lbs.	Radish, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	.12 lbs.
Cucumber, 1 oz. to 50 hills .....	.2 lbs.	Rye	$1\frac{1}{2}$ bu.
Egg plant, 1 oz. to 1,000 plants .....	.8 oz.	Salsify, 1 oz. to 50 feet of drill.....	.8 lbs.
Endive, 1 oz. to 300 feet of drill .....	.3 lbs.	Spinach, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	.15 lbs.
Flax, broadcast	$\frac{1}{2}$ bu.	Summer Savory, 1 oz. to 500 feet of	
Garlic, bulbs, 1 lb. to 10 feet of drill		drill .....	.2 lbs.
Gourd, 1 oz. to 25 hills	$2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	Squash, Summer, 1 oz. to 40 hills.....	.2 lbs.
Grass, Blue, Kentucky	$2\frac{1}{2}$ bu.	Squash, Winter, 1 oz. to 10 hills.....	.3 lbs.
Grass, Blue, English	$2\frac{1}{2}$ bu.	Tomato, 1 oz. to 1,500 plants.....	.3 oz.
Grass, Hungarian and Millet	$\frac{1}{2}$ bu.	Tobacco, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants.....	.2 oz.
Grass, Mixed Lawn, 1 lb. to 600 sq. ft. to 5 cu.		Turnip, 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill.....	.1 lb.
Grass, Orchard, Perennial Rye, Red Top,		Vetches .....	.2 bu.
Fowl Meadow and Wood Meadow.....	.2 bu.	Wheat .....	.1 to 2 bu.
Grass, Timothy	$\frac{1}{4}$ bu.		

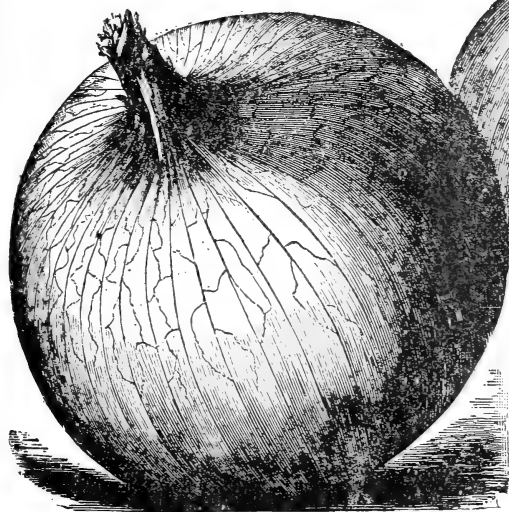
Number of Plants or Trees to the Acre at given distances.

Dis. apart.	No. Plants.	Dis. apart.	No. Plants.
$\frac{1}{2}$ foot by $\frac{1}{2}$ foot.....	174,240	6 feet	1,210
1 foot by 1 foot.....	43,560	7 feet	889
$1\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet.....	19,360	8 feet	680
2 feet by 2 feet.....	10,890	9 feet	573
$2\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet.....	6,969	10 feet	435
3 feet by 1 foot.....	14,520	11 feet	360
3 feet by 2 feet.....	7,260	12 feet	302
3 feet by 3 feet.....	4,840	15 feet	193
4 feet by 1 foot.....	10,888	18 feet	134
4 feet by 2 feet.....	5,444	20 feet	108
4 feet by 3 feet.....	3,629	25 feet	69
4 feet by 4 feet.....	2,722	30 feet	49
5 feet by 5 feet.....	1,742		

Weights of Various Articles.

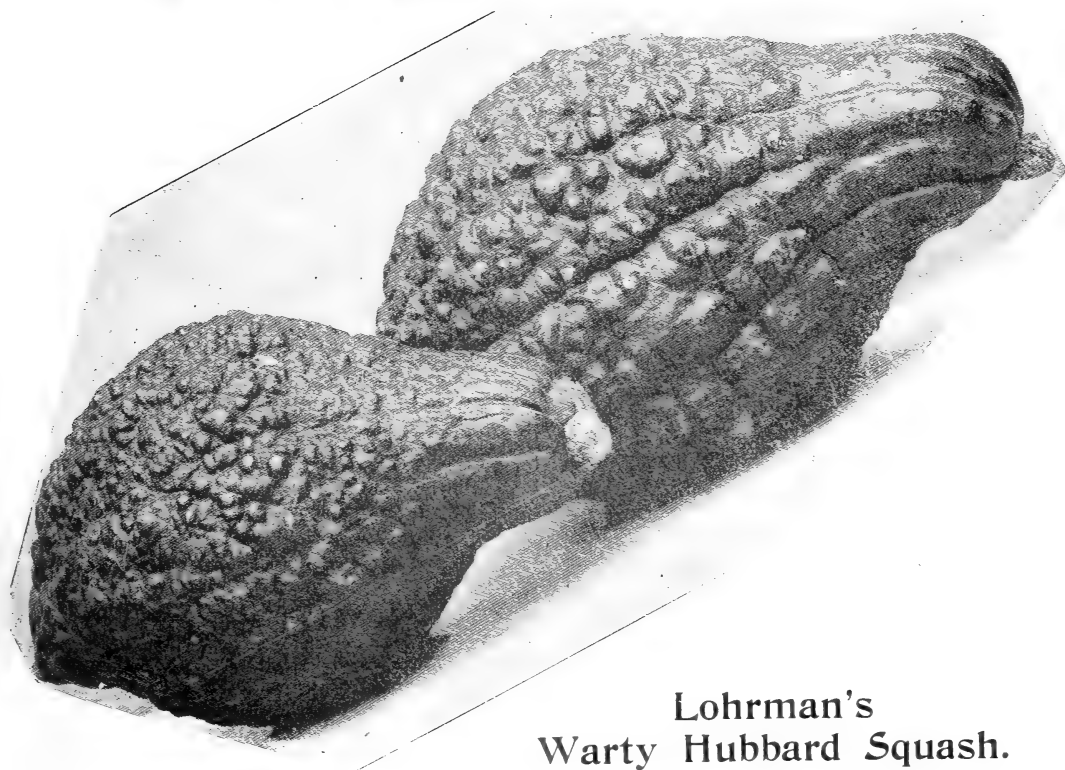
Apples	per bu. 48 lbs.	Oats	per bu. 32 lbs.
Apples, dried	per bu. 22 lbs.	Osage Orange	per bu. 33 lbs.
Barley	per bu. 48 lbs.	Orchard Grass	per bu. 14 lbs.
Beans	per bu. 60 lbs.	Onions	per bu. 50 lbs.
Buckwheat	per bu. 50 lbs.	Peaches	per bu. 48 lbs.
Broom Corn	per bu. 46 lbs.	Peas	per bu. 60 lbs.
Blue Grass, Kentucky.....	per bu. 14 lbs.	Popcorn	per bu. 40 lbs.
Blue Grass, English.....	per bu. 24 lbs.	Rape	per bu. 50 lbs.
Bran	per bu. 20 lbs.	Rye	per bu. 56 lbs.
Canary Seed	per bu. 60 lbs.	Red Top Seed.....	per bu. 14 lbs.
Clover Seed	per bu. 60 lbs.	Salt, coarse	per bu. 50 lbs.
Corn, shelled	per bu. 56 lbs.	Salt, Michigan	per bu. 56 lbs.
Corn, on ear	per bu. 70 lbs.	Sweet Potatoes	per bu. 50 lbs.
Corn Meal	per bu. 50 lbs.	Timothy Seed	per bu. 45 lbs.
Flax Seed	per bu. 56 lbs.	Tomatoes	per bu. 56 lbs.
Hemp Seed	per bu. 44 lbs.	Turnips	per bu. 60 lbs.
Hungarian Grass Seed	per bu. 50 lbs.	Wheat	per bu. 60 lbs.
Irish Potatoes, heaping measure.....	per bu. 60 lbs.	Seasoned Beech Wood, per cord....	5,616 lbs.
Millet	per bu. 50 lbs.	Seasoned Hickory, per cord.....	6,960 lbs.
Malt	per bu. 34 lbs.		

**YELLOW
GLOBE**



ONION.

EARLY MICHIGAN GROWN.



**Lohrman's
Warty Hubbard Squash.**

SWEET PEAS.

CULTURE—Early in spring make a trench about six inches deep, in rich, mellow soil, so arranged that no water can stand in it, and plant the seed in the bottom, taking care not to cover it more than two inches. When the plants are about five inches high, fill up the trench, and furnish some support for the vines to run upon. The flowers should be picked before they form pods, or the plants will soon stop flowering.

Per Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 25c.



WHITE.

BLANCHE BURPEE. A splendid pure white variety. The individual flowers are very fine, making it a very desirable sort for florists.

EMILY HENDERSON. A bold, well formed, clear white flower. Wings broad and well expanded. An early and wonderfully free and persistent bloomer.

INVINCIBLE WHITE. A fine strain of pure white.

LIGHT YELLOW.

LEMON QUEEN. Buds and back of standard tinted yellow. When fully expanded the flower is a delicate pink, the standard very large, round with gracefully waved edges.

MRS. ECKFORD. Plant strong-growing and vigorous; stems three and four flowered; flowers large, of great substance and perfect form. A delicate shade of primrose yellow at first, becoming nearly white at maturity.

METEOR. Standard bright orange-salmon; wings pink, veined.

PRIMROSE. Standard medium sized, rather long, yellowish-white in front, and pronounced primrose-yellow on the back; wings large and nearly white.

LIGHT SHADES OF PINK.

ELIZA ECKFORD. Large flower of rosy pink over white, giving an exceedingly delicate and beautiful effect.

EARLIEST OF ALL. Standard deep rose pink, with white wings, the earliest and best pink for forcing.

KATHERINE TRACY. The color is soft but brilliant pink, of precisely the same shade in wings and standard. Its form is perfect and the strong-growing plants are vigorous, and give a wonderful profusion of flowers which continue large and fine until the end of the season. In hardiness, prolific flowering habit, durability and practical usefulness this is greatly superior to most sorts of recent introduction.

MRS. GLADSTONE.—Standard very large, thick and finely formed, brilliant, but soft rose-pink; wings large, nearly same shade as standard.

MRS. SANKEY. Standard round, very thick, delicate shell-pink; wings a little lighter than standard. Although often described as a pure white, we consider this one of the most beautiful of the pink varieties, only becoming white as it fades.

VENUS. Standard large, of fine form and substance; a brilliant but delicate and soft shade of warm rose-pink and buff; wings similar to the standard.

DARKER SHADES OF PINK.

APPLE BLOSSOM. Standard rose-pink, lighter at the base; wings lighter than standard.

ORANGE PRINCE. Standard pink suffused with yellow; wings bright light pink.

PEACH BLOSSOM. A very large flower having a warm yellowish-pink standard and wings of a lighter softer shade.

ROYAL ROSE. One of the largest and finest formed flowers yet produced. Standard a deep rose pink; wings a lighter shade of the same color.

RED OR ROSE STANDARDS WITH LIGHTER WINGS.

EXTRA EARLY BLANCHE FERRY. Standard deep rose pink, with nearly white wings; the earliest sweet pea.

BLANCHE FERRY. Standard medium sized, but of fine form and bright pink color; wings large, rounded and nearly white.

SHADES OF RED.

FIREFLY. Very bright and intense crimson scarlet of good size and form.

INVINCIBLE SCARLET. Bright scarlet.

SPLENDOUR. Standard very broad, a rich, deep rose-pink; wings large and bluer but lighter than standard.

CLARET AND MAROON.

BOREATTON. One of the darkest and richest colored. Standard large, rounded; rich satin-like maroon; wings are similar in color to the standard.

STANLEY. A very beautiful sort, standard large and flat, color a deep maroon and warmer than Boreatton.

AURORA. The standard and wings are striped and flaked with delicate orange salmon pink over white.

SWEET PEAS—Continued.

LAVENDER AND LIGHT BLUE.

BUTTERFLY. Standard a combination of shades of violet and lavender; it is often notched on the sides. Wings white, shaded and edged with blue.

COUNTESS OF RADNOR. Self colored in a very distinct and beautiful shade of lavender. Our stock of this splendid variety is reseeded and is sometimes sold by other seedsmen as "Countess."

DOROTHY TENNANT. Flowers warm violet or mauve, very large and finely formed. Standard broad, incurved or hooded; wings very large, rounded.

LOTTIE ECKFORD, Standard a peculiar and delicate shade of magenta blue; wings very large, long and shaded; lavender deepening to violet at edge.

BLUE AND PURPLE.

CAPTAIN OF THE BLUES. Standard large, broad, bright purple-blue; wings expanded, lighter and brighter blue than standard.

INDIGO KING. Standard very rich purple maroon; wings bluer than the standard.

STRIPED OR VARIEGATED.

GRAY FRIAR. Very large, finely shaped flowers of delicate mauve color, peculiarly tinged, marbled and dotted with darker shade. Quite distinct.

MRS. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN. Very large and perfect shaped flower; white, striped with bright rose carmine

DWARF VARIETIES.

WHITE CUPID. Grows eight inches high.

PINK CUPID. Similar in color to Blanche Ferry. Grows eight inches high.

CHOICE MIXED.

This mixture consists only of the choicest sorts, new and old, in just the right proportion of white, bright red, pink, mauve and other colors to make the most brilliant show possible in the garden. We have given a great deal of study to selecting the best sorts and in proper proportions and offer this mixture as the finest we are capable of producing. We know it cannot be excelled at any price.

NASTURTIUMS.



NASTURTIUM.

NASTURTIUM, TALL.

(*Tropæolum Lobbianum*).

The Lobbianum differs from the common running nasturtium, in being less rank growing, more floriferous, and having richer, more varied colored flowers of many shades, from the richest scarlet to very deep maroon. Fine for covering arbors, trellises and rustic work. Half hardy annual; about ten feet high.

Bright Yellow, with carmine stain	Pkt. 5c
Brilliant, intense red	" 5c
Cardinal, dark scarlet.....	" 5c
Chestnut Brown.....	" 5c
Giant of Battles, bright red.....	" 5c
King of the Blacks, crimson-maroon, with darker markings.....	" 5c
Light Yellow, with rich maroon stain.....	" 5c
Spitfire, bright fiery red, very floriferous.....	" 5c
Mixed, Tall (<i>Lobbianum varieties</i>).....	
½ Oz. 10c; 1 Oz. 15c;	" 5c

NASTURTIUM, DWARF.

(*Tropæolum Minor*).

A bed of dwarf nasturtiums in the yard is very brilliant and attractive, blooming all the season. Hardy annual; about one foot high.

Aurora, light reddish-orange, veined with carmine	Pkt. 5c
Bronze Colored	" 5c
Crimson, rich dark crimson	" 5c
Empress of India, brilliant dark scarlet	" 5c
King Theodore, dark scarlet-maroon.....	" 5c
King of Tom Thumbs, scarlet-orange.....	" 5c
Ochre Yellow, golden yellow	" 5c
Pearl, pale yellow.....	" 5c
Rose.....	" 5c
Scarlet, scarlet-orange	" 5c
Schilling's Striped, bright yellow, with maroon stripes.....	" 5c
Yellow.....	" 5c
Mixed Dwarf	½ Oz. 10c; 1 Oz. 15c; " 5c

NASTURTIUM.

Madame Gunter's Hybrids. The flowers of this variety are striped or blotched with shades of red on yellow and orange ground, forming a combination of exceeding brilliancy and beauty.....Pkt. 5c

SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS.



GLADIOLUS.



DAHLIA.

LILIUM AURATUM.

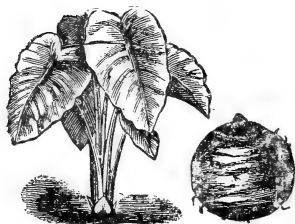
Extremely fragrant and very beautiful. Flowers white, dotted with crimson, with a golden band running through center of each petal.

15c. each; 2 for 25c.; \$1.50 per doz.

DOUBLE PEARL TUBEROSES.

3c. each; 30c. per doz.

BEGONIAS, TUBEROUS ROOTED.



CALADIUM.

CALADIUM.

ELEPHANT'S EAR—Magnificent sub-tropical plants; when planted out in beds or as single specimens on lawns they have a grand appearance.

Small bulbs, 5c. each; 50c. per doz.

Second size bulbs, 10c. each; \$1.00 per doz.

Large bulbs, 15c. each; \$1.50 per doz.

GLADIOLUS.

One of our finest summer-blooming bulbs. The flowers are of many shades of color. Plant at intervals of two weeks during the spring, thus providing a succession of bloom from summer until frost. Of the easiest culture.

Extra fine Hybrids, mixed, 3c. each; 25c. per doz.

Shades of pink mixed, 3c. each; 30c. per doz.

Shades of Red Mixed, 3c. each; 30c. per doz.

Shades of Yellow mixed, 5c. each; 50c. per doz.

White and Light Varieties, 5c. each; 50c. per doz.

Striped and Variegated mixed, 5c. each; 50c. per doz.

Lemoine's Butterfly Varieties mixed, 4c. each; 40c. per doz.

DAHLIAS.

Stately and handsome autumn-blooming flowers, of perfect form and wide range of color. Plant out in spring after danger of frost.

DOUBLE, TALL AND POMPON OR CACTUS.

Pink, Scarlet, White, Yellow, Variegated and Mixed, 15c. each; \$1.50 per doz.

CHOICE FRENCH CANNAS.

A strikingly beautiful effect is presented by their brilliant, immense flower heads. They begin blooming early in June and continue until late in September.

10c. each, 3 for 25c.; \$1.00 per doz.

AUSTRIA. 6 feet. Very large flowers and foliage. Flowers canary yellow, spotted with brownish red.

ALPHONSE BOUVIER. 6 feet. Large trusses of vivid crimson flowers.

CHARLES HENDERSON. 4 feet. Flowers crimson; Petals wide and well rounded.

EGANDALE. 4 feet. Bronze leaves. Flowers current red.

EXPLORATEUR CRAMPBEL. 5 feet. Flowers vermilion scarlet with crimson spots.

FLORENCE VAUGHAN. 4 feet. Broad green leaves. Flowers yellow, dotted with bright red.

MADAM CROZY. 4 feet. Scarlet flowers, bordered with gold.

PAUL MARQUANDT. 4 feet. Extra large flowers of a deep salmon color.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE. 3½ feet. Broad green leaves. Large, rich scarlet flowers with a wide golden band around each petal.



CANNA.

The flowers often measure six inches across and are much more brilliant than the most dazzling geraniums.

Colors separate. Single rose, white, scarlet, yellow or pink, 10c. each, 3 for 25c.; \$1.00 per doz.

PAEONIES.

Rose and Crimson, 15c. each. White, 20c. each.

MADEIRA VINE.

3c. each, 4 for 10c.; 30c. doz.

FLOWER SEED LIST.

We offer below a select list of seed of the most desirable species and varieties of flowering plants. Florists will do well to hand us their orders in this line as we make thir wants a special study, and aim to keep nothing but the very best seeds of the finest varieties.

All varieties are arranged in alphabetical order with cross references to the more common synonyms. Such biennials and perennials as are more satisfactory treated as annuals, we have designated as annuals in this list.

	Pkt.
Abobra <i>Viridiflora</i> , tender perennial climber, height 15 feet, should be treated as an annual, flowers green, fruit scarlet.....	10 cents
Abronia (<i>Umbellata</i>) <i>Grandiflora</i> , tender annual trailers with handsome verbena-like flowers, pure rose.....	10 "
Abutilon, finest hybrids mixed, tender greenhouse perennial.....	10 "
Aconitum <i>Napellus</i> , (Monk's Hood, Aconite), hardy, herbaceous perennial, height 4 ft., flowers blue.....	5 "
Acroclinium, double mixed, half hardy annuals, 2 ft. high, whose dry flowers make "everlastings".....	5 "
Adlumia <i>Cirrhosa</i> , hardy biennial, ornamental climber, with pink and white flowers, foliage fern like.....	10 "
Ageratum, <i>Imperial Dwarf</i> , blue, { Half hardy annuals adapted to pot culture or bedding	
" <i>Imperial Dwarf</i> , white, { out.....	5 "
Althea, see Hollyhock.	
Alyssum <i>Saxatile Compactum</i> , dwarf, golden yellow flowers, hardy perennial, 1 ft. high, fine for edgings.....	5 "
" <i>Maritimum</i> , (Sweet Alyssum) hardy annual, 1 ft. high, flowers white.....	5 "
" <i>Benthami Compactum Erectum</i> (<i>Little Gem</i>), very dwarf, hardy annual, flowers white, splendid for edgings.....	5 "
Amaranthus <i>Atropurpureus</i> , half hardy annual, 3 ft. high, very ornamental, dark blood red foliage.....	5 "
" <i>Tricolor</i> , (<i>Joseph's Coat</i>), half hardy annual, 3 ft. high, handsome foliage, plant having 3 colored leaves.....	5 "
Ampelopsis <i>Veitchii</i> , (Japan or Boston Ivy), hardy perennial climber, no better plant for covering walls, verandas, etc.....	10 "
Anchusa <i>Capensis</i> , half hardy annual, having deep blue flowers, makes splendid bee pasture.....	5 "
Angelonia <i>Grandiflora</i> , greenhouse perennial, flowers light blue and white.....	10 "
Antirrhinum <i>Majus</i> , (Snapdragon), tall mixed, half hardy annual, start in heat and transplant to open ground.....	5 "
" <i>Nanum</i> , very dwarf, finest mix.....	5 "
Aquilegia, (Columbine), hardy herbaceous, perennials, very handsome early flowering plants.....	5 "
" <i>Alpina</i> , deep blue.....	5 "
" <i>Chrysantha</i> , golden yellow, excellent for cutting.....	5 "
" <i>Nivea Grandiflora Alba</i> , pure white.....	5 "
" <i>Skinneri</i> , orange and scarlet, double.....	5 "
Aristolochia <i>Sipho</i> , (Dutchman's Pipe), hardy deciduous twiner, 30 ft., large, ornamental leaves and "pipe" like flowers.....	10 "
Asperula <i>Azurea Setosa</i> , hardy perennial, 1 ft. high, pretty in borders, sky blue.....	5 "
Asters, half hardy annuals, forming an indispensable feature of every private garden and among the most useful of florists flowers.....	
" <i>Improved Dwarf Pyramidal Bouquet</i> , choice mixed.....	10 "
" <i>Chrysanthemum Flowered</i> , dwarf, choice mixed.....	10 "
" <i>German Quilled</i> , mixed.....	5 "
" <i>Pæony Flowered Perfection</i> , (Truffaut's), very handsome pæony like flowers, white, red, rose, sky blue, in separate colors..... each,	10 "
" <i>Victoria</i> , the queen of all the Aster family, indispensable to florists, white, scarlet, rose, light blue, dark blue, peach blossom, in separate colors..... each,	10 "
" The above colors mixed.....	10 "
Bachelors Buttons, (<i>Centaurea Cyanus</i> , Cornflower) hardy annual, 2 ft. high, very handsome, finest mixed.....	5 "
Balloon Vine, (<i>Cardiospermum</i>), tender annual climber, 5 ft. high, flowers white.....	10 "
Balsams, half hardy annuals, fine for the open border, called by some "Lady Slipper"	
" <i>Camellia Flowered</i> , best double, white.....	10 "
" <i>Flowered</i> , best double, rose, bright red, lavender, yellow..... each	5 "
" <i>Dwarf</i> , double mix.....	5 "
Balsam Apple, (<i>Momordica</i>) tender annual creepers, 10 ft., fruits resemble an apple, sow in frame and treat like cucumbers.....	10 "
Bartonia <i>Aurea</i> , half hardy annual, 18 inches high, having large golden yellow flowers, very desirable out door plant.....	5 "
Begonia, all greenhouse perennials, but do finely during summer out doors.....	
" <i>Semperflorens Atropurpurea</i> , <i>Vernon</i> , flowers brilliant red, foliage green and bronze, very handsome.....	15 "
" <i>Tuberous Rooted</i> , finest single mixed.....	15 "
" " finest double mixed.....	25 "
Brachycome, (Swan River Daisy), half hard annual, ½ ft. high, flowers blue, fine for borders.....	5 "
Calceolaria <i>Hybrida Grandiflora</i> , tender greenhouse perennial, finest tigered and spotted, and self-colored, varieties mixed.....	25 "
" <i>Rugosa</i> , tender shrubby perennial for bedding.....	25 "

Calendula, (Marigold), hardy annuals, 1 ft. high, an indispensable feature of every garden.	Pkt.
“ Prince of Orange, double yellow flower, very profuse bloomer.....	5 “
“ Pluvialis, (White Cape Marigold), flowers single, white, useful for cutting...Oz. 20c....	5 “
Calliopsis or Coreopsis.	
“ Tall Mixed, hardy garden annuals.....	5 “
“ Dwarf Mixed, hardy garden annuals.....	5 “
“ Lanceolata, hardy perennial, having large single yellow flowers for cutting....	10 “
Campanula, see Canterbury Bell.	
Canary Bird Flower, (Tropeolum Canariense) tender annual climber, 10 feet high, having handsome canary yellow flowers.....	10 “
Candytuft, (Iberis), hardy annuals, 1 ft. high, planted much in borders and valuable for bouquets.	
“ Rocket, white.....Oz. 25 cents...	5 “
“ Empress, white, splendid large trusses.....Oz. 40 cents...	5 “
“ Odorata, white, fragrant.....Oz. 20 cents...	5 “
“ Mixed, extra fine.....Oz. 20 cents...	5 “
Canna, tender perennial, easily grown from seed. We offer seed of Crozy's hybrids only. Seedlings do not come true to parent color necessarily, though should give a fair proportion of desirable flowers.	
“ Mad. Crozy	15 “
“ President Faivre	15 “
“ Crozy's, mixed varieties.....	10 “
Canterbury Bell, SINGLE MIXED, hardy biennials, 3 ft. high, flowers blue, white, rose, large flowering....	5 “
Cardiospermum, see Balloon Vine.	
Carnations, green house perennials, fine for bedding out during summer.	
“ Double Vienna, Dwarf	10 “
“ Red Grenadin	25 “
“ Margaret, very early, will flower in four to five months from sowing, seed $\frac{1}{2}$ dwarf, very fine..... $\frac{1}{2}$ Oz. 50 cents...	10 “
Castor Bean, tall growing, annuals, foliage very ornamental.	
“ Borboniensis, tallest of all.....Oz. 20 cents...	5 “
“ Gibsoni, dark red foliage.....Oz. 20 cents...	5 “
“ Sanguineus, tricolor.....Oz. 20 cents...	5 “
“ Mixed.....Oz. 15 cents...	5 “
Catchfly, (Silene), hardy annual border plants, 1 ft. high.....	5 “
Centaurea Candidissima, (Dusty Miller), half hardy annual, silver white foliage, ornamental for borders.....	15 “
“ Gymnocarpa, delicately cut, gray foliage, very fine.....	15 “
“ Moschata, (Sweet Sultan), mixed, hardy annual, flowers double purple.....	5 “
Chrysanthemums, hardy and half hardy annuals and perennials; much used for garden and house decoration and for cut flowers	
“ Coronarum, Mixed, hardy annual.....	5 “
“ “ double, white.....	5 “
“ “ yellow.....	5 “
“ Tricolor, mixed.....	5 “
“ Frutescens, (White Paris Daisy), half hardy perennial, having an abundance of single snow-white flowers, extra for cutting.....	10 “
“ Inodorum, double, white, perennial, much used for cutting.....	10 “
Chieranthus, see Stock.	
Cineraria, greenhouse perennials, very ornamental.	
“ Hybrida Grandiflora, dwarf, German, largest flowering, single, extra fine, mixed.....	25 “
“ Maritima, half hardy annual, white leaved, for carpet bedding and edgings.....	10 “
Clarkia, hardy annuals, mixed.....	5 “
Clematis, Jackman's, finest hybrids, mixed, large flowering.....	10 “
Cobæa Scandens, tender climber and rapid grower, fine for trellis work, etc.....	10 “
Cockscomb, hardy annuals.	
“ Glasgow Prize, crimson, fine large combs.....	15 “
“ Dwarf Mixed, extra.....	10 “
“ Tall Mixed, extra.....	10 “
Coleus, finest mixed, French stock.....Per 1000 seeds 50 cents...	25 “
Columbine, see Aquilegia.	
Convolvulus, Morning Glory, hardy annuals.	
“ Minor, fine mixed, good for gardens or hanging basket.....Oz. 15 cents...	5 “
“ Major, climbing Morning Glory.....Oz. 10 cents...	5 “
Coreopsis, see Calliopsis.	
Cosmos, tender annuals, large growing and should be started in heat in March.	
“ Bipinnatus Purpurea, purple.....	10 “
“ Albus, large flowering, white.....	10 “
Cyclamen Persicum Giganteum, Grandiflorum, Album, large flowered white....	25 “
“ “ “ dark red.....	25 “
“ “ “ mixed.....	25 “
“ Persicum, mixed, good stock.....	15 “
Cypress Vine, (Ipomea Quamoclit), hardy annual climbers, mixed all colors.....	5 “
Dahlia, tender perennials, sow in February and will flower from seed the same year.	
“ Single, finest mixture.....	10 “
“ Double, finest mixture.....	10 “
Daisy, hardy annuals, splendid bloomers, 6 in. high.	
“ Double, white, best quality.....	15 “
“ “ red, best quality.....	20 “
“ “ mixed from selected flowers.....	10 “
Delphinium, see Larkspur.	
Dianthus, hardy and half hard perennials.	
“ Barbatus, (Sweet William), Mixed, single.....	5 “
“ “ “ double.....	5 “
“ Caryophyllus, see Carnation.	
“ Heddeewigii, half hardy annual, large flowered, single, mixed.....	5 “
“ “ Laciniatus, single, mixed.....	5 “
“ “ Diadematus, double, mixed.....	5 “
“ Piumarius, Pheasants Eye Pink, single, hardy perennial, sweet scented.....	10 “
“ “ “ double, fragrant.....	15 “

	Pkt.	
<i>Digitalis</i> , (Foxglove) <i>Gloxinaeflora</i> , fine spotted, hardy perennials.....	10	cents
<i>Dolichos Lablab</i> , <i>Hyacinth Beans</i> , half hardy twiners, flowers purple and white....	5	"
<i>Dracaena Mazell</i> , dark green, rose centre.....	25	"
<i>Australis</i>	20	"
<i>Draco</i>	15	"
<i>Eschscholtzia Californica</i> , California Poppy, hardy annuals, fine mixed.....	5	"
Evening Primrose, see <i>Oenothera</i> .		
Feverfew, (<i>Matricaria</i>) double white.....	5	"
Four O'clock, <i>Mirabilis</i> , hardy annuals, best mixed..... Oz. 10 cents....	5	"
Forget-Me-Not, see <i>Myosotis</i> .		
Fox Glove, see <i>Digitalis</i> .		
Fuchsia, fine mixed hybrids.....	25	"
<i>Gaillardia Picta Lorenziana</i> , hardy annual, double fine mixed.....	10	"
<i>Geranium Apple</i> , Scented.....	10	"
<i>Zonale</i> , scarlet, common house plant, fine, single.....	15	"
<i>Gilia</i> , hardy annuals, good for garden culture, fine, mixed.....	5	"
Globe <i>Amaranth</i> , everlasting, hardy annuals, the dried flowers make winter bouquets, mixed colors...	5	"
<i>Gloxinia Hybrida Crassifolia Grandiflora Erecta</i> , greenhouse perennials, finest mixed	25	"
Gourds, ornamental climbers, annuals, orange, pear shaped, striped, siphon or dipper, white egg shaped.....	5	"
mixed.....	5	"
<i>Gypsophilla</i> , <i>Muralis</i> , hardy annual, very delicate foliage, handsome.....	10	"
<i>Elegans</i> , delicate foliage, handsome.....	10	"
<i>Paniculata</i> , delicate foliage, for cutting.....	10	"
<i>Heliotrope</i> , finest mixed.....	15	"
<i>Hollyhock</i> , hardy perennials,		
Double, yellow,	} All the very finest that can be had.....	10
" white,		
" flesh color,		
" dark red,		
" pink,		
" mixed, the above varieties mixed.....	10	"
<i>Humulus Japonicus</i> , Japan Hop, hardy annual twiner, rank grower.....	5	"
<i>Hyacinth Bean</i> , see <i>Dolichos Lablab</i> .		
<i>Ice Plant</i> , <i>Mesembryanthemum</i> .		
<i>Crystallinum</i> , for baskets and vases.....	5	"
<i>Cordifolium Variegatum</i>	5	"
<i>Tricolor</i> , dew plant.....	5	"
<i>Ipomoea</i> , annual twiners having large handsome flowers, one of the best for verandas, trellis work, etc.		
<i>Hybrida Limbata</i> , purple and white.....	5	"
<i>Learii</i> , large dark blue.....	15	"
<i>Coccinea</i> , scarlet.....	5	"
<i>Mexicana Grandiflora Alba</i> , The Moon Flower, white, seed black....	15	"
Finest Mixture.....	5	"
Joseph's Coat, see <i>Amaranthus</i> .		
Job's Tears, (<i>Coix Lachryma</i>).....	5	"
Kenilworth Ivy, see <i>Linaria</i> .		
<i>Lantana Hybrida</i> , fine mixed.....	10	"
<i>Larkspur</i> , <i>Delphinium</i> .		
Dwarf, Double Rocket, hardy annual.....	5	"
Tall, Double Rocket, hardy annual.....	5	"
<i>Linaria Cymbalaria</i> , <i>Kenilworth Ivy</i> , perennial trailer, fine for vases.....	15	"
<i>Linum Grandiflorum</i> , Scarlet Flax, hardy annual.....	5	"
<i>Lobelia Erinus Gracilis</i> , half hardy annual, deep blue, extra.....	5	"
<i>Lychnis Chalcedonica</i> , (London Pride), scarlet flowers, hardy perennial.....	5	"
<i>Lophospermum Scandens</i> , tender climber.....	25	"
Marigold, see also <i>Calendula</i> , hardy annuals.		
African, orange.....	5	"
" lemon yellow.....	5	"
French Dwarf, striped.....	5	"
<i>Tagetes Signata Pumila</i> , single, yellow, dwarf, fine for edgings.....	5	"
<i>Maurandia</i> , climbers, fine mixed.....	10	"
<i>Mesembryanthemum</i> , see <i>Ice Plant</i> .		
<i>Mignonette</i> , (<i>Reseda</i>), hardy annuals, large flowering, sweet, common mignonette..... Oz. 10 cents..	5	"
<i>Machet</i> , large flowering, much used by florists..... Oz. 75 cents....	10	"
Red <i>Victoria</i> , makes a thicker, more compact truss than <i>Machet</i> and is the best variety for florists use, very fragrant, plants compact..... Oz. \$1.00....	10	"
<i>Mimulus Moschatius</i> , (Musk Plant), odor of musk.....	10	"
<i>Tigrinus</i> , Monkey Flower, tigered and spotted.....	10	"
<i>Momordica Balsamina</i> , (Balsam Apple), tender climber.....	5	"
Moon Flower, see <i>Ipomoea</i> .		
Morning Glory, see <i>Convolvulus</i> .		
<i>Myosotis</i> , Forget-Me-Not, splendid plants for edgings and borders.		
<i>Alpestris</i> , blue.....	5	"
<i>Nasturtium</i> , half hardy annuals.		
Dwarf, mixed..... Oz. 25 cents....	5	"
Tall, mixed, common..... Oz. 15 cents....	5	"
<i>Lobbianum</i> , Mixed, tender annual climbers with magnificent, large, showy flowers. No handsomer decoration for a trellis or arbor..... Oz. 25 cents....	10	"
<i>Nierembergia Gracilis</i> , delicate plants with bright blue flowers, fine for vases, etc	5	"
<i>Oenothera</i> , (Evening Primrose).		
<i>Acaulis Alba</i> , flowers white, large.....	10	"
<i>Drummondii Nana</i> , dwarf, yellow.....	10	"
Pansy, We have nothing but 1st-class stock, from expert growers.		
White, Black, Azure Blue, Gold, Margined, Pure Yellow, Violet White Edge, each.....	10	"
Emperor William, splendid ultramarine blue.....	10	"
<i>Victoria</i> , red, extra.....	25	"
<i>Odier</i> , extra large blotched.....	15	"

	Pkt.
" Trimardeau Giant , Zirngiebel's select strain. We consider this one of the best stocks of this great florists variety.....	10 cents
" Meteor , new, rich, mahogany colored flowers.....	15 "
" Parisian Large Flowering , a new strain claimed to be more hardy and vigorous than Trimardeau, worthy of trial.....	15 "
Peas , Everlasting, hardy perennial climbers, should be in every garden, pure white, crimson and rosy red, mixed.....	10 "
SWEET PEAS , half hardy annual climbers, 4 to 6 feet high. No cultivated flowering plant is more worthy of general cultivation and none are more easily grown. We list only the very choicest of the numerous varieties now grown.	
" Emily Henderson , (See page 21), new satiny white variety, far the best white yet introduced. The seed we offer is in Peter Henderson & Co.'s original sealed packets.....	5 "
" Mrs. Sankey , white extra, seed black.....	10 "
" Queen of England , white.....	5 "
" Blanche Ferry	5 "
" Boreatton , bronzy crimson and purple.....	5 "
" Princess Beatrice , delicate rose, beautiful.....	5 "
" Indigo King , dark purple.....	5 "
" Splendor , rose and crimson.....	5 "
" Countess of Radnor , light and dark mauve.....	5 "
" Mrs. Gladstone , buff and pink, extra.....	5 "
" Delight , white and cardinal.....	5 "
" Invincible Carmine , crimson scarlet.....	5 "
" Primrose , delicate shade primrose, beautiful.....	5 "
" Butterfly , lavender, one of the handsomest.....	5 "
" Apple Blossom , delicate pink and rose, elegant.....	5 "
" Queen of the Isles , striped red and white.....	5 "
" Pure White , excellent quality.....	5 "
" Extra Fine Mixed , this is made up of the above splendid varieties, there is no better.....	5 "
" Fine Mixed , good named, varieties mixed.....	5 "
" One Pkt. each of the Sixteen Varieties named above, including Emily Henderson	60 "
Petunia , half hardy annuals for bedding or pots.	
" Large Flowered , white, for florists.....	5 "
" " Giant of California	20 "
" " Superb , single, mixed.....	25 "
" " Double , mixed, splendid.....	25 "
Phlox Drummondii Grandiflora , hardy annuals, should be in every collection.	
" " dark red	15 "
" " white , chamoise rose, scarlet.....	10 "
" " extra fine mixed	10 "
Pink , see Dianthus .	
Poppy , hardy annuals for out door planting.	
" Pæony Flowered , double, fine mixed.....	Oz. 50 cents. 5 "
" Double , white and scarlet.....	each Oz. \$1.25. 10 "
" Golden Gate , mixed in splendid variety.....	10 "
" The Shirley , extra fine, mixed.....	10 "
" Glacum , Tulip Poppy , single, magnificent scarlet.....	15 "
Portulaca , half hardy annuals, elegant for massing in large beds.	
" Single , splendid mixed.....	10 "
" Double , splendid mixed.....	15 "
Primula , (Primrose) Sinensis .	
" Single , Large Flowering , white, Fern leaved.....	25 "
" " red , Fern leaved.....	25 "
" " finest mixed , Fern leaved.....	25 "
" Double , ".....	50 "
Pyrethrum Aureum , Golden Feather , fine bedding plant.....	10 "
" Selaginoides , finely divided leaf.....	10 "
" Serotinum , (Leucanthemum Uliginosum), white cut flower, blooms first year from seed.....	15 "
Reseda , see Mignonette .	
Salpiglossis , no better bedding plant for the amateur gardener, showy and floriferous.	
" Finest Hybrids Mixed , large flowering.....	10 "
" " dwarf	10 "
Salvia Splendens , fiery scarlet, beautiful lawn decoration.....	10 "
Scabiosa , hardy annuals, extra for cutting.	
" White	5 "
" Dwarf Mixed , extra.....	5 "
" Tall	5 "
Smilax , (Hyrspophyllum Asparagolae).....	10 "
Snapdragon , tall mixed.....	5 "
" dwarf mixed	5 "
Stocks , German Ten Weeks , large flowering, pure white, dwarf.....	10 "
" " dwarf , blood red.....	10 "
" " splendid mixed	15 "
Sunflower , Californica , double.....	5 "
Sweet William , see Dianthus .	
Thunbergia , rapid growing annual climbers, 4 to 6 ft. high, fine mixed	5 "
Torrenia Fournieri , blue.....	10 "
Verbena , Large White	10 "
" Scarlet Defiance	10 "
" Mammoth , mixed.....	15 "
" Fine Hybrids , mixed.....	10 "
Vinca , Fine Mixed	10 "
Wallflower , Mixed , Single	5 "
" Double	5 "
Wild Cucumber , rapid annual climber, sows itself after first year.....	Oz 50 cents. 10 "
Zinnia Elegans , Double , Dwarf , Mixed	5 "
" Tall , ".....	5 "

TRADE PRICE LIST

OF

FLORISTS' FLOWER SEEDS.

FINEST STRAINS AND STRICTLY NEW CROP.

	$\frac{1}{8}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	oz.
Ageratum—Blue Perfection, Dwarf Blue, Dwarf White.....		\$0 15	\$0 40
Alyssum—Sweet			15
Alyssum—Little Gem		10	25
Asparagus Sprengeri—100 seeds 50c; 1,000 seeds, \$4.00.			
Asparagus Plumosus Nanus—100 seeds, \$1 00; 1,000 seeds, \$8 00.			
Asperula—Sweet Waldmeister		15	40
Aster—Queen of the Market—White, Light Blue, Violet, Pink, Crimson, mixed	\$0 15	25	75
Aster—Truffauts, Paeony Perfection—White, Light Blue, Scarlet, Rose, Purple, Violet, mixed.....	25	40	I 25
Aster—Victoria—White, Peach Blossom, Crimson, Rose, Purple, Violet, mixed	25	40	I 50
Aster—Comet—White, Light Blue, Crimson, Rose, Purple, Violet, mixed	25	40	I 25
Aster—Semples Branching—White, Light Blue, Crimson, Pink Purple, Lavender, mixed	20	30	I 00
Aster—Ostrich Plume—White, Light Blue, Scarlet, Pink, Lavender, mixed	25	40	I 25
Aster—Chrysanthemum—Dwarf mixed.....	20	30	I 00
Bachelor's Button—Emperor William, Dark Blue, mixed.....			15
Balsam—Double Camelia Flowered—White, mixed.....		20	60
Calceolaria—Hybrida Grandiflora—Finest mixed, pkt., 25c.			
Candytuft—Empress White, per lb, \$2 00.....			20
Candytuft—Giant White Hyacinth Flowered, per lb., \$2 00			20
Carnation—Margaret—Finest mixed, White.....	20	35	I 25
Carnation—Margaret—Giant mixed	40	75	2 50
Carnation—Double Vienna mixed	40	60	2 00
Carnation—Double Red Grenadin, pkt., 25c.....	I 00	I 75	6 00
Carnation—Macrophillum Rubrum, pkt., 25c.....	I 00	I 75	6 00
Castor Bean—Zanzibariensis, Sanguineus, choice mixed.....			15
Centaurea—Gymnocarpa		15	40
Centaurea—Candidissima	20	35	I 25
Cineraria—Hybrida—Finest mixed, pkt., 25c.			
Cobea—Scandens		15	40
Coleus—Fine mixed, pkt., 25c.			
Coleus—Extra Choice, Large Leaved, mixed, pkt., 25c.			
Cosmos—Giant—White, Pink, Scarlet, mixed.....		15	40
Cyclamen—Pers. Giganteum—White, White with Red Throat, Rose, Dark Red and mixed, per 100 seeds, 75c; per 1,000 seeds, \$6 00.			
Daisy—Bellis Perensis—Longfellow Rose	60	I 00	3 50
Daisy—Bellis Perensis—Snowball White	60	I 00	4 00
Daisy—Bellis Perensis—Double White	40	60	2 00
Dracaena—Indivisa		15	40
Dracaena—Australis	15	25	75
Eulalia—Japonica for clumps	15	20	60
Ferns—Mixed, pkt., 25c.			
Forget-Me-Not—Alpestris Blue		15	40
Forget-Me-Not—Oblongata—Tall Blue		20	60
Forget-Me-Not—Victoria—Dwarf, Sky Blue	20	30	I 00
Grevillea—Robusta		15	50
Gymnothrix—Latifolia—For groups	10	15	50
Gynerium—Pampas Grass	10	15	50
Hollyhock—Chaters—Double White, mixed.....	30	50	I 00
Hollyhock—Double Rose, White, Yellow, mixed.....	15	20	60
Impatiens—Sultana Rose, pkt., 25c.			
Ice Plant		10	20
Linaria—Kenilworth Ivy	25	40	I 50

FLORISTS' FLOWER SEEDS (Continued).

	$\frac{1}{8}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	oz.
Lobelia—Erinus—Gracilis, Trailing Blue	\$0 10	\$0 15	\$0 40
Lobelia—Erinus—Emperor William, Dwarf Blue.....	20	30	1 00
Lophospermum—Scandens	25	40	1 25
Marigold—Meteor—Prince of Orange, Eldorado			15
Marigold—African double mixed		10	25
Maurandia—Mixed	20	30	1 00
Mignonette—Machet	10	15	40
Mignonette—Allen's Defiance	15	20	50
Mignonette—Red Victoria	10	15	40
Mimulus Moschatous—Musk Plant	25	40	1 25
Mimulus Tigrinus—Spotted and Figured.....	25		
Moonflower ..		15	50
Morning Glory—Tall mixed			10
Morning Glory—Japanese mixed		10	30
Nasturtium—Dwarf—Choice mixed			15
Nasturtium—Tall—Choice mixed			15
Nasturtium—Named sorts. See page 37.....			15
Nierembergias—Gracilis—Blue	15	20	50
Oxalis—Yellow—Sweet scented		20	50
Pansy—Giant Market—Finest mixed	1 00	1 50	6 00
Pansy—Dippe's Goliath Mixture	75	1 25	4 00
Pansy—Bugnot's Superb Blotched	75	1 25	4 00
Pansy—Cassier's Giant. A fine strain	75	1 25	4 00
Pansy—Odier or Fine Blotched, choice	75	1 25	4 00
Pansy—Trimardeau—Finest mixed	30	50	1 75
Pansy—Large Flowering—Named sorts, mixed	20	30	1 00
Petunia—Superb Giant—Mixed, pkt., 25c; 1-16 oz., \$1.00.			
Petunia—Large Flowered, Fringed, mixed, pkt., 25c; 1,000 seeds, \$1 00.			
Petunia—Large Flowered, Double Fringed, mixed, pkt., 25c; 1,000 seeds, \$1.25.			
Petunia—Nana Compacta, mixed, pkt., 25c.....	40	60	2 00
Petunia—Dwarf Inimitable, Grandiflor, Large Fl'w'g, pkt., 25c	50	75	2 50
Petunia—Choice mixed	20	30	1 00
Phlox Drummondii—White, Crimson, Rose, Yellow, mixed....	15	25	80
Phlox Drummondii—Double White	25	40	1 25
Pink—Double China, mixed		10	25
Pink—Heddewigii Double Diadem	15	20	60
Pink—Pheasant's Eye—Single Grass Pink, fragrant		15	25
Pink—Plumarius—Double Grass Pink, fragrant	30	50	1 50
Primula—Sinensis—Large Flowering, White, Red, finest mixed, pkt., 25c.			
Primula—Obconica, White, Rose, pkt., 25c.			
Pyrethrum—Golden Feather	10	15	35
Salvia—Splendens	25	40	1 50
Salvia—Bonfire—Compacta erecta	50	75	3 00
Scabiosa—Mourning Bride—White, Pink, Scarlet, mixed.....			15
Sensitive Plant.....		10	30
Smilax—Per lb., \$3.50.....	10	15	35
Snap Dragon—Yellow, White, Scarlet with White Throat		15	35
Stocks—German Ten Weeks—Cut and Come Again, White..	25	40	1 50
Stocks—German Ten Weeks—Large Flowering, finest strain mixed	50	75	2 50
Sweet Peas—See pages 36-37.....			10
Sweet William—Double, finest mixed	10	15	40
Thunbergia—Fine mixed	10	15	40
Torrenia—Fournieri Blue, for pots, pkt., 25c.			
Verbena—Lemon Scented	20	30	1 00
Verbena—Mammoth—White, Pink, Scarlet, mixed.....	20	30	1 00
Vinca—White and Rosea	15	20	60
Wallflower—Double German, mixed	30	50	1 50

WHOLESALE PRICE LIST

FOR

GARDENERS AND FARMERS.

If sent by mail, postage must be added: 8 cents per pound; 10 cents per pint; 15 cents per quart. Price per packet, 10 cents for Peas, Beans and Corn. Price per packet, 5 cents for Vegetable Seeds.

ASPARAGUS.

	Oz.	2 Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Palmetto, Largest and Best	10	15	25	75
Conover's Colossal	10	15	15	40
Two-year-old Roots, per 100, \$1.00; per 1000, \$6.00.				

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

	Oz.	2 Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Best English	15	25	40	1 35

BEANS.

Dwarf Butter or Wax Poddled Varieties.

	Pt.	Qt.	2 Qt.	4 Qt.	Pk.	Bu.
Golden Wax	25	40	70	1 25	2 00	8 00
Wordwell's Kidney Wax	25	40	70	1 25	2 00	8 00
Davis Wax	25	40	70	1 25	2 00	8 00
Scarlet Flageolet Wax	20	35	65	1 10	1 75	7 00
Prolific German Wax	25	40	70	1 25	2 00	8 00
Challenge Dwarf Black Wax	25	40	70	1 25	2 00	8 00

Green Poddled Varieties.

	Pt.	Qt.	2 Qt.	4 Qt.	Pk.	Bu.
Refugee, or Thousand to One	15	25	40	70	1 25	5 00
Early Kidney, Six Weeks	15	25	40	70	1 25	5 00
Giant Stringless Green Pod	20	30	50	80	1 50	6 00
Royal Dwarf Kidney	15	25	40	65	1 00	4 00
Large White Marrow	15	25	40	65	1 00	4 00
Early Marrow Pea	15	25	40	65	1 00	4 00
Henderson's Bush Lima	20	35	60	1 00	1 75	7 00
Burpee's Bush Lima	20	35	65	1 10	2 00	7 00
Broad Windsor	20	35	65	1 10	2 00	7 00

Pole or Running.

	Pt.	Qt.	2 Qt.	4 Qt.	Pk.	Bu.
Early Jersey Lima	20	35	65	1 10	2 00	7 00
Selbert's Early Lima	20	35	65	1 10	2 00	7 25
Large White Lima	20	30	50	85	1 60	6 00
King of the Garden Lima	20	35	60	1 00	1 75	6 50
Dutch Case Knife	15	25	50	75	1 50	6 00
Scarlet Runner	20	35	65	1 10	2 00	7 00
Early Golden Cluster Wax	20	35	65	1 10	2 00	7 00

BEEF.

	Oz.	2 Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Lohrman's Egyptian	10	15	20	50
Extra Early Egyptian	10	15	15	40
Early Eclipse	10	15	15	40
Crosby's Egyptian	10	15	15	45
Columbian Red Turnip	10	15	20	60
Early Blood Turnip	10	15	15	40
Detroit Dark Red	10	15	15	50
Dewing's Early Turnip	10	15	15	40
Turnip Bassano	10	15	15	40
Half Long Blood	10	15	15	40
Long Dark Blood	10	15	15	35
Swiss Chard	10	15	15	35

Mangel Wurzel and Sugar Beets.

	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.	5 Lbs.
Improved Mammoth Long Red	10	10	30	1 00
Golden Tankard	10	10	30	1 00
Yellow Ovoid or Intermediate	10	10	30	1 00
Orange Globe	10	10	25	1 00
Red Globe	10	10	25	1 00
French White Sugar, Red Top	10	10	30	1 00
Lane's Imperial Sugar	10	10	25	1 00
French Yellow Sugar	10	10	30	1 00
Vilmorin's Improved Imperial Sugar	10	10	22	1 00
Klein Wanzleben	10	10	22	1 00

CABBAGE.

	Oz.	2 Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Early Jersey Wakefield	20	35	60	2 00
Charleston or Large Wakefield	20	35	60	2 00
The Lohrman Seed Co.'s Earliest Round Head	25	40	75	2 50
Henderson's Early Summer	15	30	50	1 75
Early Winningstadt	15	25	40	1 50
Burpee's All Head Early	20	35	60	2 00
Early Spring	20	35	60	2 25
Fottler's Early Drumhead	15	25	45	1 60
Gregory's Deep Head	25	40	75	2 50
All Seasons	20	35	50	1 75
Henderson's Succession	20	35	60	2 00
Premium Late Flat Dutch	15	25	40	1 40
Henderson's Autumn King	20	35	60	2 00
Premium Late Drumhead	15	25	40	1 40
Mammoth Rock Red	20	35	60	2 00
Savoy Improved American	20	35	60	2 00
Hollander or Danish Ball Head	20	35	60	2 00

CARROT.

	Oz.	2 Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Chantenay, Stump Rooted	10	15	20	55
Early Scarlet Horn	10	15	20	55
Guerande, or Oxheart	10	15	20	55
Half Long Scarlet	10	15	20	55
Danver's Half Long	10	15	20	50
Long Orange Improved	10	15	15	50
Improved Short White	10	15	15	40
Large White Belgian	10	15	15	35

CAULIFLOWER.

	¼ Oz.	1 Oz.	2 Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Henderson's Early Snowball	65	2 00	4 00	7 50	
Extra Early Dwarf					
Erfurt	60	2 00	3 75	7 00	
Early Erfurt	40	1 25	2 00	3 25	
Large Late Algiers	25	80	1 35	2 25	

CELERY.

	Oz.	2 Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Golden Yellow, or Golden				
Self-Blanching	40	70	1 25	4 25
Evans' Triumph	20	35	60	2 00
White Plume	15	30	50	1 75
Perfection Heartwell	15	25	40	1 50
Golden Heart	10	20	35	1 25
Rose Ribbed Paris	25	45	85	3 00
Celery Seed for Flavoring	5	10	10	30
Celeriac, Large Smooth				
Frague	10	20	35	1 25

CORN.

	Pt.	Qt.	2 Qt.	4 Qt.	Pk.	Bu.
Mammoth White						
Cory	20	30	50	80	1 25	5 00
Shaker's Early	15	25	40	70	1 25	5 00
Lohrman's Early						
Giant	15	25	40	70	1 25	5 00
Stowell's Evergreen	15	25	40	70	1 25	5 00
Extra Early Cory	15	25	40	70	1 25	5 00
White Cob Cory	15	25	40	70	1 15	4 50
Crosby's Early	15	25	40	70	1 25	5 00
Early Minnesota	15	25	40	70	1 15	4 50
Perry's Hybrid	15	25	40	70	1 25	5 00
Zig Zag Evergreen	15	25	40	70	1 25	5 00
Mammoth Evergreen	15	25	40	70	1 25	5 00
green	15	25	40	70	1 25	5 00
Hickox Hybrid	15	25	40	70	1 25	5 00
Old Colony	15	25	40	70	1 25	5 00
Black Mexican	15	25	40	70	1 25	5 00
Country Gentleman	15	25	40	70	1 25	5 00

Field Varieties.

	Qt.	2 Qt.	4 Qt.	Pk.	Bu.
Early Red Blazed	10	20	30	40	1 40
Early Golden Dent	10	20	30	40	1 40
Large White Flint	10	20	30	40	1 40
Large Yellow Flint	10	20	30	40	1 40
Rice Pop Corn	10	20	30	40	1 40

CORN SALAD.

	Oz.	2 Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Large Seeded, Large Leaved	10	15	15	40

CRESS.

	Oz.	2 Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Curled or Peppergrass	10	15	15	35
Gray seeded Early				
Winter	10	15	20	65
True Water	25	40	75	2 50

CUCUMBER.

	Oz.	2 Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Early White Spine	20	35	60	2 00
Extra Long or Evergreen White Spine	25	40	75	2 50
Improved Long Green	20	35	65	2 35
Early Russian	20	35	60	2 00
Early Cluster	20	35	60	2 00
Early Short Green	20	35	60	2 00
Chicago Pickling	20	35	60	2 00
Boston Pickling	20	35	60	2 00

EGG PLANT.

	Oz.	2 Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Improved Large New				
York Purple	25	45	80	2 75

ENDIVE.

	Oz.	2 Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Small Green Curled	15	25	40	1 25
Large Green Curled	15	25	40	1 40
Moss Curled	10	20	35	1 25
Ever White Curled	10	20	35	1 25
Broad Leaved Batavian	10	20	30	1 00

GARLIC.

	Oz.	2 Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Bulbs	05	10	10	30

HORSE RADISH.

	Oz.	2 Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Small Roots—Per doz., 15c; per 100, 75c.				

KALE, OR BORECOLE.

	Oz.	2 Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Extra Curled German				
Dwarf Green	10	15	25	75
Tall Green Curled				
Scotch	10	15	20	50

KOHL RABI.

	Oz.	2 Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Early White Vienna	15	30	50	1 75
Large Green	10	20	35	1 25
Early Purple Vienna	20	35	60	2 00

LEEK.

	Oz.	2 Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Monstrous Carentan	10	20	35	1 25

LETTUCE.

	Oz.	2 Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Detroit Market Gardener's or Engel's Forcing	10	15	25	90
Grand Rapids	10	15	25	90
Black Seeded Simpson	10	15	25	75
Mammoth Black Seeded				
Butter	10	20	30	1 00
Simpson's Early Curled	10	15	25	90
Early Curled Silesia	10	20	30	1 00
Hanson	10	15	25	90
Frankfort Head, or Salamander	10	20	30	1 00
Early Prizehead	10	15	20	65
Deacon	10	20	30	1 00
Golden Queen	25	45	75	2 50

MUSK MELLON.

	Oz.	2 Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Extra Early Hackensack	10	15	25	80
Osage	10	20	30	1 00
Princess	10	20	30	1 00
Hackensack	10	15	20	70
Improved Large Green				
Nutmeg	10	15	20	70
Small Green Nutmeg	10	15	20	70
Baltimore or Acme	10	15	20	70
Emerald Gem	10	20	30	1 00
Paul Rose	10	20	30	1 00
Jenny Lind	10	15	20	70
Extra Early Citron	10	15	20	70
Netted Gem	10	15	20	70
Irondequoit	10	15	20	70
McCotters' Pride	10	20	30	1 00

WATER MELLON.

	Oz.	2 Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Sweet Heart	10	15	15	45
Peerless	10	15	15	35
Kolb's Gem	10	15	15	35
Phiney's Early	10	15	15	35
Cuban Queen	10	15	15	35
Gypsy, or Georgia Rattle-				
snake	10	15	15	35
Dixie	10	15	15	35
The Volga	10	15	20	45
Long Light Icing	10	15	15	35
Dark Icing	10	15	15	35
Citron, for preserving	10	15	15	40
Hungarian Honey	10	15	20	50

MUSHROOM SPAWN.

	Lb.
English in bricks, 5 lbs., 75c.	20

MUSTARD.

	Oz.	2 Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
White English	5	10	10	25
Southern Giant Curled	10	15	20	50

ONION.

	Oz.	2 Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Yellow Globe Danvers,				
as usually sold	10	20	25	1 00
Yellow Globe Danvers,				
Extra Mich. Grown	10	20	35	1 25
Michigan Yellow Globe,				
as usually sold	10	20	30	1 00
Michigan Yellow Globe,				
Extra Mich. Grown	10	20	35	1 25
Large Yellow Dutch, or				
Strasburg	10	15	25	80
Prizetaker	10	20	30	1 00
Yellow Danvers	10	15	25	80
Extra Early Red	10	20	30	1 00
Large Red Wethersfield	10	20	30	1 00
White Portugal	20	30	45	1 50
White Globe	20	30	50	1 60
Mammoth Silver King	15	30	50	1 75
Round White Silver				
Skin	15	25	40	1 50
Queen, for Pickling	20	30	50	1 75

PARSLEY.

	Oz.	2 Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Champion Moss Curled	10	15	20	60
Fine Triple Curled	10	15	15	50
Plain or Single	10	15	15	45

PARSNIP.

	Oz.	2 Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Hollow Crown	10	15	15	30
Long White Dutch	10	15	15	30

PEAS.

	Pt.	Qt.	2 Qt.	4 Qt.	Pk.	Bu.
First and Best	15	25	45	75	1 25	5 00
Lohrman's Earli-						
est Wrinkled	20	30	50	90	1 50	6 00
McLean's Little						
Gem	20	30	50	90	1 50	6 00
Premium Gem	20	30	50	90	1 50	6 00
McLean's Ad-						
vancer	15	25	40	70	1 10	4 40
Lohrman's Mid-						
summer	20	30	50	90	1 50	6 00
Extra Early	15	25	45	75	1 25	5 00
Alaska or Earliest						
of All	15	25	40	70	1 25	5 00
American Won-						
der	20	35	65	1 10	1 75	7 00
Nott's Excelsior	20	35	65	1 10	2 00	7 25
Telephone	15	25	45	75	1 35	5 35
Champion of						
England	15	25	40	70	1 00	4 00
Large White						
Marrowfat	15	20	30	50	75	2 75
Large Black Eye						
Marrowfat	15	20	30	50	75	2 75
Melting Sugar	20	30	50	80	1 40	5 50
Gradus	30	55	1 00	1 75	3 25	12 00

PEPPER.

	Oz.	2 Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Red Cherry	20	35	60	2 00
Red Chili	20	35	60	2 00
Long Red Cayenne	20	35	60	2 00
Large Bell, or Bull				
Nose	15	30	50	1 75
Ruby King	20	35	60	2 00
Sweet Mountain	15	30	50	1 75

POTATOES.

	Pk.	Bu.
Extra Early Market	40	1 50
Early Ohio	40	1 50

PUMPKIN

	Oz.	2 Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Large Yellow	10	15	15	40
Pie	10	10	15	45

RADISH.

	Oz.	2 Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Early Scarlet Turnip,				
White Tipped	10	15	15	50
Early Scarlet Turnip,				
White Tipped, Forcing	10	15	20	50
Wood's Early Frame	10	15	15	40
Early Long Scarlet, Short				
Top, Improved	10	15	15	40
White Strasburg	10	15	20	60
Early Round Deep,				
Scarlet	10	15	15	40
Non Plus Ultra	10	15	15	50
Early Scarlet Turnip,				
Rooted	10	10	15	40
Early White Turnip				
Rooted	10	10	15	40
Early Scarlet Globe	10	15	20	50
French Breakfast	10	15	15	50
Golden Globe	10	15	15	40
Long White Vienna	10	15	15	50
Improved Chartier	10	15	15	50
Long Brightest Scarlet,				
White Tipped	10	15	15	50
Scarlet China Winter	10	15	15	50
California Mammoth				
White China	10	15	15	50
Long White Spanish	10	15	15	40
Long Gray Laon	10	15	20	50
Long Black Spanish	10	15	15	40
Round Black Spanish	10	15	15	50

RAPE.

	Lb.			
Dwarf Essex, for Sowing.....	10			

RHUBARB.

	Oz.	2 Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Linnaeus	10	20	35	1 15
Victoria	10	20	35	1 15

SALSIFY OR VEGETABLE OYSTER

	Oz.	2 Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Mammoth Sandwich Island	10	20	30	1 00

SPINACH.

	Lb.	10 Lb.	25 Lb.
Victoria Long Standing.....	18	1 50	3 25
Long Standing Thick-Leaved	18	1 50	3 25
Savoy Leaved	18	1 50	3 25
Round Summer	18	1 50	3 25
Improved Thick-Leaved	18	1 50	3 25
Prickly Winter Long Standing	18	1 50	3 25

SQUASH.

	Oz.	2 Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Mammoth White Bush Scallop	10	15	25	75
Early White Bush Scallop	10	15	20	60
Early Yellow Bush Scallop	10	15	20	60
Mammoth Summer Crookneck	10	15	25	75
Boston Marrow	10	15	25	75
Hubbard	10	20	30	1 00
Lohrman's Hubbard	15	25	40	1 25
Mammoth Chili	10	20	30	1 00

SUNFLOWER.

	Lb.			
Large Russian	10			

TOBACCO.

	Oz.	2 Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Connecticut Seed Leaf.....	20	30	50	1 75
Havana	30	60	1 00	3 50

TOMATO.

	Oz.	2 Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Lohrman's Acme	25	45	75	2 50
Livingston's Acme	20	35	60	1 80
Essex Early Hybrid	20	35	60	1 80
Dwarf Champion	25	45	85	3 00
Livingston's Beauty	20	35	60	1 85
Truckers' Favorite	25	45	75	2 50
Lohrman's Earliest Red	30	50	90	3 50
Atlantic Prize	20	35	60	1 80
Early Michigan	20	35	60	1 80
Livingston's Favorite	20	35	60	1 80
Trophy	20	35	60	1 80
Livingston's Perfection	20	35	60	1 80
Livingston's New Stone	20	35	60	1 80
Ponderosa	25	40	75	2 50
Peach	20	30	50	1 75
Golden Queen	20	30	50	1 75
Yellow Plum	20	30	50	1 75

TURNIP.

	Oz.	2 Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Extra Early White Milan.....	10	15	25	75
Extra Early Purple Top Milan	10	15	20	50
White Egg	10	15	15	50
Purple Top White Globe.....	10	15	15	40
Early White Flat Dutch Strap Leaf	10	15	15	35
Purple Top Strap Leaf	10	15	15	35
Pomeranean White Globe.....	10	15	15	35
Large Amber Globe	10	15	15	40
Orange Jelly	10	15	15	40
Purple Top Yellow Aberdeen	10	15	15	40

RUTA BAGA, OR SWEDES.

	Oz.	2 Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
American Purple Top Yellow, or Long Island.....	10	15	15	40
Improved Purple Top Yellow	10	15	15	35
Yellow Swede	10	15	15	35
Monarch or Tankard	10	15	15	40
Sweet Russian or White	10	15	15	35

SWEET HERBS.

	Oz.	2 Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Dill	10	15	15	40
Sweet Marjoram	10	20	30	1 00
Sage	10	20	30	1 00
Summer Savory	10	15	25	75
Thyme	15	30	50	1 75
Borage	10	20	30	1 00
Chervil	10	15	25	80
Horehound	15	30	50	1 75
Lavender	10	20	35	1 25
Rosemary	25	40	80	3 00
Saffron	10	15	25	75
Wormwood	15	25	40	1 50

BIRD SEEDS.

	Lb.	3 Lb.
Canary	10	25
Hemp	10	25
Rape	10	25
Mixed Bird Seed	10	25
Mixed Parrot Seed	10	25
Sunflower	10	25
Maw	25	..
Millet	5	..
Lettuce	40	..
Unhulled Rice	15	..
Bird Gravel	10	..

CLOVER.

	Per Bu.	Market Price.	Lb.
Mammoth or Large Red			15c
Medium Red or June			15c
Alsike or Swedish			20c
Crimson or Trefoil			20c
White Dutch			40c
Lucerne or Alfalfa			20c

GRASS SEEDS.

	Per Bu.	Market Price.	Lb.
Timothy			10c
Orchard Grass			20c
Red Top, Fancy, Cleaned			20c
Blue Grass, Fancy, Cleaned			20c
Perennial Rye Grass			20c
Lohrman's Evergreen Lawn Grass	25c lb.,	5 lb. \$1.00, \$4.00 bu.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Per Bu.	Market Price.	Lb.
Hungarian Grass			5c
Millet, Common			5c
Buckwheat, Silver Hull			5c

FERTILIZERS AND INSECTICIDES.

For the Farmer, Gardener and Florist.

CROCKER'S GENERAL CROP PHOSPHATE.

Price, 1 lb. 5c., 10 lbs. 30c., 50 lbs. \$1.00, 100 lbs. \$1.50, 250 lbs. barrel \$3.25, ton \$25.

LAWN AND GARDEN FERTILIZER.

A 10-pound package is sufficient to go over an area of 15x20 or 300 square feet. Price, 1 lb. 5c., 10 lbs. 40c., 100 lbs. \$3.00.

FERTILIZER FOR HOUSE PLANTS.

It is fine and dry, clean and easy to apply, either sprinkled over the surface of the soil as a top-dressing, or dissolved in water. One teaspoonful is sufficient for one quart of soil, applied every three weeks.

Price, lb. 10c., 3 lbs. 25c., 25 lbs. \$1.50, 100 lbs., \$5.00.

NITRATE OF SODA.

Being extremely soluble it should not be applied until the plants are above ground, when 100 to 500 pounds per acre, mixed with wood ashes or land plaster, for convenience in applying, are generally used.

Price, 1 lb. 10c., 5 lbs. 30c., 10 lbs. 50c., 25 lbs. \$1.25, 100 lbs. \$4.00.

BANNER DISSOLVED BONE FLOUR.

Price, 1 lb. 10c., 5 lbs. 30c., 10 lbs. 50c., 25 lbs. \$1.25, 100 lbs. \$4.00.

PARIS GREEN.

A poisonous, insoluble powder, indispensable on the farm or garden—for preventing the ravages of potato bugs, codling moth, worms, caterpillars, slugs and bugs. Price, 1 lb. 25c., ½ lb. 15c., ¼ lb. 10c.

PURE WHITE HELEBORE.

The cheapest and best preparation for destroying rose slugs, currant worms, etc. Price, 1 lb. 30c. ¼ lb. 10c.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE OR PARIS GREEN COMPOUND.

Price, 1 lb. 30c.

PYRETHRUM OR PERSIAN INSECT POWDER.

Very destructive to all kinds of insects, such as butterflies and all other insects on cabbage and cauliflower. Price, 1 lb. 35c., ½ lb. 20c., ¼ lb. 15c.

RUBBER PLANT SPRINKLERS.

½-pint size 60c, 2-3 pt. 75c., 1 pint 90c.

SCOLLAY'S PUTTY BULB.

\$1.00 each.

GRAFTING WAX.

½ lb. 15c., ¼ lb. 10c.

CLOTH HOT BED MATS.

76x76 inches covers two sashes, \$1.50.

MASTICA FOR GLAZING GREEN-HOUSES AND SASHES.

Price, quart 40c., ½ gal. 70c., gal. \$1.25.

WOODEN POT LABELS.

	4 inch.	6 inch.	8 inch.	10 inch.	12 inch.
Per 1,000.....	75	150	4 00	5 00	6 00
Per 100.....	10	20	50	60	70

SLUG SHOT.

A non-poisonous powder and a very popular Insecticide; it requires no further mixing or preparation, easily applied and not injurious or dangerous to animals, the person applying it, or fruits and vegetables treated. Very effectual in destroying potato bugs and beetles, green and black fly, slugs, worms, caterpillars, etc. Price, 1 lb. 10c., 5-lb. package 40c.

NIKOTINE

Is the most powerful known insecticide, and will be found more economical and convenient than weak tobacco extracts. Price, pint cans \$1.50, 5 cans \$7.00.

LEMON OIL

This well-known insecticide has had for some time a marvelous success in England; perfectly safe and harmless to the tenderest foliage and roots. It effectually destroys mealy bug by syringing or dipping. It also destroys scale, thrip, red spider, black and green fly, caterpillar, American blight, mildew, etc. Dilute with 50 parts water, ½ pint 25c., pint 40c., quart 75c., ½ gallon \$1.25, gallon \$2.00.

WHALE OIL SOAP.

For insects on plants, and mealy bug on palms and rubber trees, dissolve ¼ lb. to a gallon of water. Price, 1 lb. 20c., ½ lb. 10c.

FOSTITE.

A splendid preventative and cure of fungoid diseases, against mildew, black rot, leaf blight, rust, etc., affecting vines, fruits and vegetables. It is a powder, and should be blown on the plants with a powder-bellows or powder-gun, while the foliage is moist, either in the morning or evening, or after syringing.

Price, per lb. 15c, 5 lbs. 50c.

TOBACCO DUST.

If dusted on while the foliage is moist it destroys rose lice, cabbage and turnip fleas, etc. Spread upon the ground, it keeps off all earth insects, and also acts as an excellent fertilizer. Price, 1 lb. 5c., 6 lbs. 25c.

WATERS' TREE PRUNERS.

4 foot 75c., 6 foot 90c., 8 foot \$1.00, 10 foot \$1.15, 12 foot, \$1.25.

Pruning Shears.....	75c
Excelsior Weeding Hook.....	15c
Lang's Hand Weeder.....	20c
Steel Garden Trowel.....	25c

UNION FLOWER TUBS.

Cypress, painted green, iron feet.	
No. 1, 13 x11 inches.....	\$ 75
No. 2, 14 x13 inches.....	1 00
No. 3, 16 x15 inches.....	1 35
No. 4, 20 x18 inches.....	2 00
No. 5, 24 x21 inches.....	2 50

BERRY BASKETS.

Market Price,

FRUIT BASKETS.

25 cents per doz.

BUSHEL BASKETS.

\$1.00 per doz.

JUTE BUNCHING TWINE.

Market Price.

THE LOHRMAN SEED CO.'S LIST OF VEGETABLE SEEDS

THAT MAY BE SOWN IN EACH MONTH

From February to September, in Vicinity of Detroit.

FEBRUARY—Sow in Hotbed.

Cabbage	Lettuce
Carrot	Parsley
Celery	Pepper
Cucumber	Radish
Egg Plant	Tomato

MARCH—Sow in Hotbed.

Beets	Egg Plant
Cabbage	Kohlrabi
Carrot	Lettuce
Cauliflower	Pepper
Celery	Radish
Cucumber	Tomato

APRIL—Sow in Open Ground.

Beets	Asparagus	Cabbage
Carrot	Cauliflower	Celery
Cress	Endive	Kohlrabi
Leek	Lettuce	Onion
Parsley	Parsnip	Potatoes
Peas	Spinach	Radish
Turnip	Sage	Sweet Peas
	Lawn Grass	

MAY—Sow in Open Ground.

Asparagus	Endive	Parsnip
Beans	Herbs	Peas
Beets	Kale	Potatoes
Cabbage	Kohlrabi	Radish
Carrot	Leek	Salsify
Cauliflower	Lettuce	Spinach
Celery	Melon	Sweet Corn
Cress	Onion	Turnip
Cucumber	Parsley	Tomato

JUNE—Sow in Open Ground.

Beets	Lima Beans	Cabbage
Carrot	Cauliflower	Cucumber
Lettuce	Potatoes	Pumpkin
Squash	Sweet Corn	Spinach

JULY—Sow in Open Ground.

Beans	Cucumber	Ruta-Baga
Beets	Lettuce	Radish
Carrot	Peas	Spinach
	Turnip	

AUGUST—Sow in Open Ground.

Beans	Endive	Radish
Corn Salad	Lettuce	Spinach
Cucumber	Peas	Top Onions
	Turnip	

SEPTEMBER—Sow in Open Ground.

Corn Salad	Mustard
Cress	Radish
Kale	Spinach
Lettuce	Turnip